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VOL. XXX. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1904. NO. 21.

EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

But One Man of the 190 In Colliery Taken Out Alive.

Mrs. Bechtel Acquitted—American Marines at Seoul—Colonel Lynch Released—Verdict on Iroquois Fire. Republican Editors 38 Deaths From Cyclone—Experiment Farms.

As the result of explosion of gas in the Harwick mine at Cheswick, 15 miles from Pittsburg, about 8 a.m. Monday, 190 miners were entombed 200 feet below the surface with little hope of any of them being found alive.

The terrible rumble of the explosion and the crash at the pit mouth startled the little village and the wives and children of the men below rushed to the scene of the disaster but found little encouragement. There was no way to get into the deep workings.

All day long there was a jam of waiting women and children about the mouth of the pit.

There were calls for assistance and for surgical aid from the men in charge of the mine but it was not until 4 o'clock in the afternoon that the first attempt at rescue was made. This was a failure as the two men who volunteered were driven back by the foul air.

Shortly after 5 o'clock Selwyn M. Taylor, a mine expert, and one of his assistants signaled for the engineer to lower them into the shaft.

Taylor's dead body was brought up at 2:20 in the morning, he having been killed by the afterdamp. His assistant was unconscious.

Enlarging Volume of Business.

Bradstreet's summary of the state of trade says:

Confidence in a prosperous spring trade finds support in an enlarging volume of business at Southern and Southwestern markets, an awakening of interest at some Northwestern centers, and growth even at Central Western and Eastern markets, where, however, weather conditions are a drawback to the fullest activity.

The strength of raw cotton is apparently making it easier to negotiate and place cottons in Eastern markets at the higher level of values, and manufacturing of and jobbing in shoes is increasingly active, leather sympathizing in larger sales at higher prices.

The feature in the speculatively affected markets is the higher range of quotations for all agricultural products.

All in all, there is a more optimistic feeling noted than some time ago seemed possible, and the disposition is to regard spring business as satisfactorily secure.

The lighter finished products of iron and steel are in pretty good shape, and demand is better. Good prices are being obtained as a rule. Pig iron is quieter.

Mrs. Bechtel Acquitted.

Mrs. Catharine Bechtel, the aged mother of Mabel Bechtel, who was found murdered at Allentown, Pa., last October, was Saturday acquitted of the charge of being an accessory to the murder after the fact. Her trial occupied nine days and the jury deliberated one hour before rendering the verdict of not guilty. The gray-haired defendant received the news of her acquittal with tears and expressions of joy.

She was immediately released and went to her home, accompanied by her sons and daughters. Martha, her youngest daughter, and her sons, John and Charles, are under indictment on a similar charge, but their trials have been postponed until April.

Wheat Block at Geneva Burned.

A fire that started in W. F. Chitry's variety store completely gutted the Wheat block at Seneca and Linden streets, Geneva, N. Y., Sunday, causing a loss of $75,000.

Colonel Arthur Lynch Released.

The London Daily Telegraph says that Colonel Arthur Lynch, who commanded the Irish brigade against the British forces during the war in South Africa and who was afterwards convicted of treason and sentenced to imprisonment for life, has been liberated "on license." Lynch has not received the royal pardon.

Colonel Lynch, who completed a year in prison last Saturday, was the only political offender in prison in Ireland. Patrick A. McHugh, ex-member of the house of commons who recently shared this distinction with Lynch, was also released from jail through the mediation of Sir Thomas Lipton with King Edward.

Lynch will enjoy personal liberty and may even leave the country should he care to; but, not having received the royal pardon, he is disqualified from sitting in parliament or from holding any public office.

U. S. Marines Suppress Riot.

A dispatch to the state department at Washington from Minister Allen at Seoul, under Sunday's date, gives the following account of a riot [illegible] This morning on the electric railway, which is the property of Americans [illegible] accidentally killed a Korean. There was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

reports of disturbances in Corea, this is the first mob attack made thus far on property of Americans. The railroad is owned and operated by Americans, H. R. Bostwick of San Francisco and H. Collbran being its principal officers. It runs through the heart of Seoul.

Disorders in Corea.

The principal danger now in the Russian-Japanese crisis is said to be confined to the disorderly elements in Corea. The latest news received represents a great majority of the Coreans as sympathizers with Russia and hostile to Japan. Other dispatches say that the Japanese are embarking 10,000 laborers at Tien Tsin in order to hasten the completion of the Seoul-Fusan railroad.

Some anxiety has been expressed in St. Petersburg regarding the military movements of China.

Verdict on Iroquois Disaster.

The coroner's jury which for three weeks has been listening to evidence relating to the fire in Iroquois theater returned a verdict by which the following persons are held to await the action of the grand jury:

Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago; Will J. Davis, proprietor in part and manager of the theater; George Williams, building commissioner of Chicago; Edward Laughlin, building inspector under Williams; William Sallers, fireman in the theater; J. E. Cummings, stage carpenter; William Mullen, who had charge of the light that caused the fire.

A special grand jury will be convened next week to decide what action shall be taken on the report of the coroner's jury.

Republican Editorial Association.

The Republican State Editorial association of New York will meet at the Arlington hotel in Washington, D. C., Feb. 4 and 5, when it is expected that Senators Platt and Depew and Governor Odell and ex-Governor Black will be present. Messrs. Depew and Black already have accepted invitations to make addresses. The Republican National Editorial association will hold its annual convention here on the same days and will attend a session of the New York editors. President Roosevelt has invited the editors to a congressional reception at the White House on Feb. 4 and Senator Depew will entertain them Feb. 5.

38 Deaths From Cyclone.

The most disastrous cyclone that ever swept over Alabama visited Moundville, a town of 300 inhabitants 15 miles south of Tuscaloosa, Friday morning and as a result 38 persons were killed and more than 100 injured, and every business house in the town with the exception of a small drug store was completely destroyed.

The cyclone struck the town from the southwest. Its path was a quarter of a mile right through the town.

Freight cars were torn into strips, the trucks under them being hurled hundreds of feet from the track.

Isaac Hall Murdered His Sister.

Miss Harna Hall, aged 30, was murdered Sunday at her home in Van Buren, west of Dunkirk, by her brother, Isaac Hall. Hall is 33 years old. He is in jail at Fredonia, having given himself up after the murder. He declares that he obeyed a divine behest when he killed his sister. He used four weapons, a pistol, a jackknife, a butcher knife and an ax.

Hall was religiously inclined and there is no doubt he lost his mind, his insanity taking the form of a religious mania.

Experiment Farms In the South.

The plans of the department for the investigation of the cotton boll weevil in the Southwest, for which an appropriation of $250,000 is available, include the organization of farmers in Texas and adjacent states for the cultivation of cotton under specific instructions from the agricultural department, to show the practicability of growing cotton despite the pest.

There will be 13 experiment farms in Texas, where cotton growing and other crop life will be investigated. The work will include experiments for the extermination of other pests.

Charges Against Judge Hooker.

President Milburn announced formally to the State Bar association the receipt of the charges of the Jamestown Bar association against Justice Hooker of the supreme court, which called attention to certain portions of the report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow.

The communication was referred to the grievance committee.

Convicted of Smuggling Chinese.

In the federal court at Elmira, N. Y., the jury in the case of Frank A. Fisher, alias "Kid" West, May Simpson and William Dingman returned a verdict of guilty on all three charges of smuggling Chinese into this country against West and Mrs. Simpson and not guilty in the case of Dingman. The jury recommended that mercy be shown Mrs. Simpson.

Insurance License Revoked.

Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks has revoked the license of the Union Surety and Guarantee company of Philadelphia in New York state. The company has failed to make good an impairment of $140,-[illegible] in its capital stock.

[illegible] Married.

[illegible]

EARLY REPLY WANTED.

Japan's Diplomatic Notice to Baron De Rosen.

Japanese Public Opinion Would Now Favor Declaration of War If a Brief Ultimatum Should Prove Ineffective. Probability of Japan Seizing Corea Points of Difference.

Tokio, Jan. 27.—The Japanese government has diplomatically intimated to Baron De Rosen, the Russian minister, that an early response is desired to Japan's recent note to Russia.

It is calculated here that the Japanese note reached the Russian cabinet on the afternoon of Jan. 16, and it is felt that sufficient time has elapsed for its consideration and the preparation of a response.

The Japanese government is conscious of the possible necessities of the military and naval situation, and is unwilling to permit evasion and delays which are designed to gain time.

The future course of the Japanese government is a carefully guarded secret. The length of time that Japan is prepared to await the pleasure of Russia is unknown. It seems probable that it has been determined to act decisively within a few days.

The popular temper has long opposed further delay. While many objected to Japan's taking the initiative, a majority would now welcome the issuance of a brief ultimatum, and a declaration of war if that should prove ineffective.

Some outside opinion here inclines to the belief that the activity of the Japanese will be limited to the seizure of Corea, which enterprise it is thought Russia would not oppose.

The Japanese government proceeds with absolute secrecy and the people of Japan are not even informed of the exact nature of the demands made on Russia.

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

Russia Unwilling That Japan Shall Fortify the Straits of Corea.

Paris, Jan. 27.—Points of difference heretofore mentioned have become the main obstacles in the way of Japan and Russia reaching an agreement, even threatening the possibility of a deadlock in the negotiations. These points are:

First—In Manchuria, Russia declines to concede such unrestricted admission of Japanese as will permit the establishment of Japanese settlements.

Second—In Corea Russia insists that Japan's privileged position should not permit her to establish control of the ingress and egress of the sea of Japan by fortifying the straits of Corea.

Concerning these points and the general status of the negotiations the following semi-official statement, emanating from the highest sources is made:

"The question is undergoing alternate phases of depression and encouragement. For three or four days it was believed that a final agreement was very near at hand; but yesterday the situation became a little less hopeful. Although this slightly unfavorable turn continues, it is hoped that it will prove a passing cloud, for the present situation warrants neither optimism or pessimism, being so evenly balanced that those intimately conversant with the negotiations are unable definitely to foresee the final result.

"Japan is showing great caution in accepting Russia's assurances of Japanese paramount authority in Corea. Therefore Japan feels that her safety requires the right to fortify the coast of southeast Corea, particularly Fusan, the point opposite the Japanese island of Tsu Shima; but Russia is unwilling to concede this, believing the effect will be to make the sea of Japan a closed sea, as the result of this would be that East Siberia would be perpetually cut off from the [illegible]

"The issue appears to be one which affects the interests of the maritime powers as well as Russia. The latter has rail outlets from the coast on the sea of Japan, but the other powers are without such means of communication, and it would seem have an interest in seeing that the entrance to the sea remains unfortified and open.

"Concerning Manchuria, the chief difficulty still open is the limitation of the right to establish Japanese settlements. Russia does not appear to object to the full liberty of Japanese coming or going individually for purposes of trade or otherwise; but she is unwilling to concede rights permitting Japanese settlements in villages, similar to the foreign settlement at Shanghai.

"There are still strong hopes that the parties may find means of adjusting these points, but for the present they constitute the main issue remaining open."

Baked Baby In an Oven.

LaCrosse, Wis., Jan. 27.—While Mrs. Edward Smith was chopping wood her daughter, 5 years old, placed a baby brother in a hot oven, closed the door and baked the baby to death before the mother returned. The oven had been heated for baking.

[illegible] After Murder.

[illegible]

WILL VOTE FOR TREATY.

But Senator Stone Charged Complicity of United States In Panama Secession.

Washington, Jan. 27. The time of the senate was divided between consideration of the Panama question and other subjects. There was only one speech on the canal and it was made by Mr. Stone, who spoke to a resolution directing the senate committee on foreign relations to make an investigation into the Panama revolt.

He contended that the circumstances indicated complicity on the part of the United States in the secession of Panama and urged that in the interest of the country's good name all the facts should be known. He intimated, however, that he would vote for the treaty.

Mr. Stone sharply criticised M. Bunau Varilla and said he had been instrumental in bringing about the revolution. He referred to newspaper statements to the effect that assurances were given by Bunau-Varilla Amador and Duque of the aid to be expected from the United States and urged an inquiry to develop the truth of these statements.

Mr. Stewart defended the administration. He declared that "never had there been a worse gang of robbers than the men who constitute the government of Colombia."

The resolution went over.

Mr. Hepburn of Idaho made his first speech in the senate in support of a resolution introduced by himself prohibiting railroad companies from taking up land in a solid body in lieu of land in forest reservations.

A number of bills were passed, including one for a memorial bridge across the Potomac river at Washington.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Report Says That None of the Post office Employes Indicted Entered Under Merit System.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The civil service commission in its report to the president for the fiscal year ended June 30 last urges legislation retiring superannuated government employes.

It suggests congress provide that the further admission of persons into the classified service shall be based on a condition that they shall provide against their own superannuation or other disability by adequate annuity insurance, the premiums to be deducted from their salaries and that superannuation and disability annuities for those now in the service should also be provided for so far as practicable by similar deductions from salaries.

The report makes the following reference to the postoffice investigation:

As a result of the investigation into the conduct of business in the postoffice department a number of officers and employes of that department have been indicted. An inspection of the commission's records show that none of those indicted entered the service through competitive examination. This should be gratifying to the advocates of merit system, who hold that employes secured through fair open competition are more likely to have a greater degree of integrity as well as efficiency than employes appointed under the patronage system."

The merit system which began in 1883 with 13,924 positions now covers approximately 125,000 positions.

The commission urges a reclassification of the entire departmental service by congress.

Aged Counterfeiter Released.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 27.—William E. Brockway, the counterfeiter, was released from state prison. He will go to New Haven, where he will live with his sister. He looks very decrepit. Brockway is 83 years old and has just concluded a sentence of 10 years' imprisonment. He served seven years three years having been deducted for good behavior, and then served 30 days more in lieu of the fine of $1,000, having taken the pauper's oath. The crime of which he was convicted was counterfeiting United States notes.

The Colorado Mine Disaster.

Victor, Col., Jan. 27.—W. R. Collins, one of the 15 miners killed by the dropping of the cage at the Stratton Independence mine here, was a Baptist minister who preached on Sundays and during the week worked in the mines. Most of the victims had come here to take the places of the strikers. Frank Gelles, engineer in charge, surrendered himself to the military officers in the district and was locked up. He would not talk. The militia has taken charge of the mine and a rapid examination will be made.

Francis Is Not a Candidate.

St. Louis, Jan. 27.—David R. Francis, president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company, declared that he was not a candidate for president of the United States. Further than making this statement, however, he would not discuss the boom that prominent Eastern Democrats have started for him. "I am the president of one big concern now and that takes all my time," he said. "I have no time to consider other matters and am not a candidate for any other office."

Child Fatally Shot.

Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Word has just reached this city from Warren Center, Pa., of the fatal shooting of the 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James [illegible] [illegible]

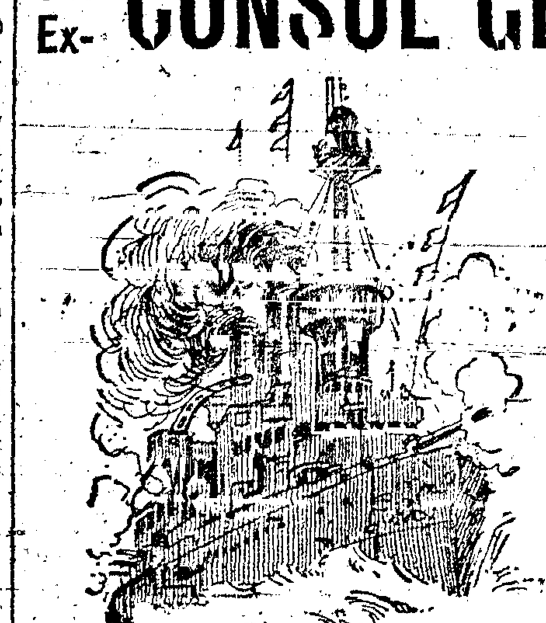
A report was made [illegible] found the [illegible] dead on the floor with a bullet wound through the heart.

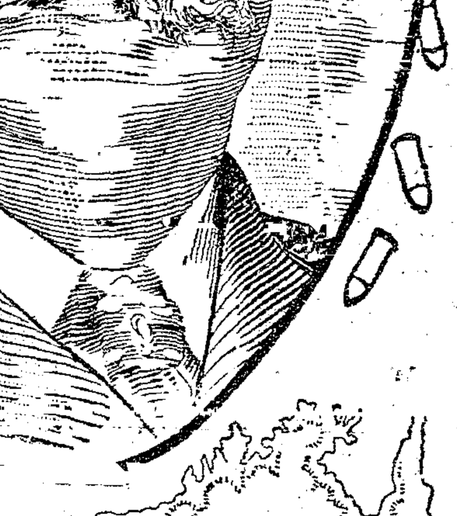
The Ex-CONSUL GENERAL TO AUSTRALIA

ALSO

Ex-Lieutenant United States Navy and Ex-Lieutenant Confederate Navy Uses and Recommends Pe-ru-na.

Pe-ru-na Is a Safeguard Against the Ills Incident to Inclement Weather.





HON JAMES M. MORGAN, 1735 Twentieth Street, Washington, D. C., Ex-Lieutenant U. S. Navy, Ex-Lieutenant Confederate Navy, and Ex-Consul General to Australia, writes:

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen:—"The use of your Peruna as a remedy or cure for catarrh by many of my friends who have been benefited by the same, as well as my own experience as to its efficacy and good tonic properties causes me to recommend it to all persons, and you are at liberty to use this endorsement and my photograph if it will give any force to same."—James M. Morgan.

Catarrh of the Head Which Affected Hearing Cured by Pe-ru-na.

Mr. J. Emile Tanguay, No. 332 John St., Quebec, is Secretary of the Jacques Curling Club of Quebec, one of the leading sporting clubs in the city. Its members are composed of young men of the best families. He writes:

"Last winter I caught a severe cold which developed into a severe case of catarrh of the head, affecting my hearing, especially. My eyes ran, my system seemed to be generally clogged up. I was advised by a club friend to try Peruna, and did so at once. To my delight I found a change set in for the better within three days, and in eight days I was entirely well."—J. Emile Tanguay.

Mr. Adolph Koehler, President of the North Side Turnerschaft, writes from Clark and Leland Ave., Chicago, Ill.:

"It is with pleasure that I endorse Peruna as a first-class medicine especially for catarrhal affections of the throat and lungs. I have used it with much benefit and several of my friends have been cured of catarrh entirely where Peruna was used."—Adolph Koehler.

"Nothing Better Than Pe-ru-na for Catarrhal Troubles," Says Congressman C. P. Dorr.

C. P. Dorr, Hotel Johnson, Washington, D. C., Ex-Congressman from West Virginia, writes:

"I can cheerfully recommend Peruna to anyone who wants a safe and permanent cure for catarrh. For throat, lung and catarrhal trouble there is nothing better than Peruna."—C. P. Dorr.

Colds Lead to Chronic Catarrh.

A common cold is acute catarrh, which quickly becomes chronic catarrh if allowed to remain.

Every cold snap leaves in its trail thousands of cases of catarrh, many of whom for want of an effective remedy, will suffer from this disease the rest of their lives.

Is there anything that can be done to prevent all this?

In the first place, Peruna used at the proper time will prevent taking cold. In the second place, Peruna will cure a cold in from two to five days.

Again, Peruna will cure catarrh quickly in the first stages, and finally Peruna will also cure chronic catarrh, if used properly and persistently.

Peruna kept in the house and properly used will therefore not only act as a safeguard against the ailments which result from sudden cold waves, but will also prove a sure remedy for this class of ailments.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Peruna can be purchased at any first-class drug store for $1.00 per bottle.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Ask Your Druggist for a free Peruna Almanac for 1904.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Summary of the Week's News of the World.

Cream of the News Culled From Long Dispatches and Put in Proper Shape For the Hurried Reader Who is Too Busy to Read the Longer Reports and Desires to Keep Posted.

Thursday.

The house committee on ways and means has taken favorable action on the measure making Utica, N. Y., a port of delivery.

Intense cold weather prevailed all over the East generally and much suffering was caused everywhere by the accompanying heavy wind.

Controller Grout and Tammany clashed over the Hervey case and the leaders fear that the controller intends to withdraw his patronage from the wigwam.

Mrs. J. C. Appel, a Christian Science healer, has been arrested in St. Louis on the charge of criminal carelessness and held accountable for the death of Mrs. William H. Davis.

The attacks on Japan in the Russian press are ceasing. The newspapers print prominently reports to the effect that the acute phase is passing, and they continue to assert that mediation is unnecessary.

Friday.

Senator Morgan introduced a bill providing for the annexation of Panama by the United States.

War feeling in Colombia, according to late advices from Bogota, is dying and there is a general sentiment for peace.

By the bursting of a fly wheel in the Cambria Steel company's mill at Johnstown, Pa., three men were killed and three fatally injured.

In an explosion of natural gas which wrecked the Saltz hotel at Marion, Ind., three people were killed, two fatally hurt and [illegible] injured.

Through the secretary of state, President Roosevelt has requested all diplomats attending receptions in the White House to appear in their court uniforms.

Saturday.

Thibetan priests threaten to appeal to Russia if the British advance into [illegible] continues.

[illegible] Island sound is frozen from Hell Gate to New Haven, hundreds of vessels being bound in the great ice field.

The steamer Dorchester from Providence, R. I., took 50 Chinamen from Boston and Buffalo, listed for deportation to their native country.

Three battles have taken place with the revolutionists in Uruguay, the government winning in all. The number of killed and wounded was about 500.

Ice gorges and heavy floods in the rivers of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania drive hundreds of families from their homes and cause great damage. Dynamite is used to blast out the ice.

Monday.

Seventeen persons will be involved in the report of the coroner's jury on the Iroquois disaster.

Pius X., alarmed at the number of applications for dissolutions of marriages, has ordered that the lines be drawn much closer in divorce cases.

W. J. Bryan practically declares that Judge Parker cannot be the Democratic nominee, saying that no man who supported Palmer and Buckner will be nominated at St. Louis.

Former Governor Taft arrives in San Francisco from the Philippines and hurries at once to Washington to assume his duties as Secretary of War.

Eight lives were lost through the wrecking of the schooner Augustus Hunt on the Long Island coast. Two members of the crew drifted ashore on wreckage. The schooner Alexia is ashore.

Tuesday.

Timothy Carey, a well-to-do farmer of Barkers, Niagara county, was found frozen to death on his kitchen floor.

The American torpedo boat destroyer flotilla made a good record on its run from Porto Rico to the Canaries.

Earle Davies was killed at the Castner Electrolytic works at Niagara Falls by explosion of a hot water apparatus.

Charles S. Boyd, state superintendent of public works, looks with favor on the introduction of the "electric" mule on the Champlain canal.

A cable dispatch from Port Arthur announces that a Russian battery and regiment will leave for the Yalu river to guard Manchuria from a Japanese invasion.

Wednesday.

The Germans have lost heavily in attempts to relieve a settlement attacked by the Herreros in their colony of South West Africa.

Within an hour after being sentenced to seven years penal servitude Whittaker Wright, the London promoter, died of heart disease.

SLAIN FROM AMBUSH.

Revenge Possible Motive For Killing of Mine Boss.

Clarksburg, W. Va., Jan. 26.—Frank Flaherty, mine boss at the Pinnickinnick coal mines, owned by the Clarksburg Fuel company, was murdered mysteriously as he was leaving the home of George Shycoski, a foreign miner, where he had been attending a christening and dance. Five shots were fired from an ambush. He died almost instantly.

Joe Frazer, a Hungarian, and C. R. Eich, a Bohemian, are under arrest. The Hungarian was discharged two months ago by Flaherty and it is said has since made threats to "fix" the boss. He admits being on the outside of the house shortly before the killing. Still another foreigner is believed to be implicated, but he has disapeared.

The murder appears to have been deliberate, as it is asserted the three men planned it at the home of Louis Bradealsh shortly before. Several other foreigners purchased tickets for New York last evening, but were arrested and are being held pending the coroner's inquest.

Passengers Have Close Call.

Bellevernon, Pa., Jan. 26.—A Bellevernon and Monessen trolley car ran away below town Sunday night and when brought to a stop both trucks were off the track and the forward wheels only a few inches from the edge of the trestle 23 feet above Speers run. The 25 passengers were in a panic.

Schilling Reached Monte Carlo.

Monte Carlo, Jan. 25.—George W. Schilling, who left Pittsburg, Pa., in August of 1897 on a bet that he could walk around the world in seven years arrived here Saturday. Schilling has previously been reported on his walking tour from Japan, India and South Africa.

Paroled Prisoner Returned.

Indianapolis, Jan. 25.—Rev. W. E. Hinshaw, convicted and sentenced to prison for life for the murder of his wife passed through the city Saturday on his return to prison. He has been out for 60 days on parole visiting his sick mother. His parole ended at midnight.

Five Lives Lost by Flood.

Sharon, Pa., Jan. 25.—A bridge near here was washed away in the flood and four foreigners who were standing on it were drowned. A man and his wife who attempted to ford the swollen stream at another place were swept away. The man [illegible] his wife was rescued.

THE NAVY'S FAVORITE.

Commander Lucien Young Probably Is the Most Popular Man and Officer in the Service.

Commander Lucien Young, U. S. N., who has charge of the lighthouse service on the great lakes, with headquarters in Chicago, is possibly the most popular officer in the navy, and this is saying much. They tell the story that when Young was appointed to the naval academy and was undergoing his preliminary examination for entrance he spelled Europe "Urope," a feat which made the board of naval examiners laugh. One of the members said, however: "Look at the physique of that boy and don't let a little thing like the dropping of an "E" stand between him and a sailor's life."

Young was admitted to the academy and the government has been glad of it

COMMANDER LUCIEN YOUNG.
(Naval Officer in Charge of Lighthouse Service on the Lakes.)

ever since. When he was on his first cruise in the Mediterranean he jumped overboard from the yard arm into a heavy sea and saved the life of a sailor who had been washed from the deck. Some years later when the U. S. S. Huron was wrecked off Hatteras, Young volunteered to attempt to carry a line ashore. It was midnight and there was a howling storm bowling down the coast. The captain of the Huron told Young there wasn't one chance in a million that he could reach shore alive. "I'm lucky," said Young. "I think I can hit the one chance," and saying it he went overboard with a light line. He was nearly dashed to pieces on the rocks, but he succeeded in making his way through the black night and the white sea until he found a footing on the beach. When he gained consciousness some time afterward he learned that the line he had brought ashore had been the means of saving half the crew of the Huron.

CONFEDERATE GRAVES.

Senator Foraker of Ohio Wants Uncle Sam to Erect Marble Headstones Over Them.

Senator Foraker has introduced a bill in the senate which has for its purpose to carry out in part the wish expressed by President McKinley when he made his notable tour of the south the year before he was assassinated. The Ohio senator's measure provides "for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the confederate army and navy." It authorizes the secretary of war to ascertain the locations of all the graves of confederates who died in federal prisons and military hospitals in the north, and to acquire pos-

HON. JOSEPH B. FORAKER.
(Ohio Senator Who Wants Graves of Confederates Marked.)

session of the ground where such soldiers are buried. A further provision is made that the United States shall erect white marble headstones over the graves of the confederate dead and shall care for the burial grounds for all time.

Senator Foraker's bill carries with it an appropriation of $100,000 for this purpose of doing reverence to the memory of "him who was once mine enemy."

A Stone in His Appendix.

Within a period of less than 12 months [illegible] attack came on about three weeks ago. Making no permanent improvement, the attending physicians decided that an operation would be necessary to save the patient's life, and a few days ago the appendix was removed. The surgeons were dumfounded to find that the severed appendix contained what closely resembled a smooth stone or some hard substance nearly an inch in length and resembling a filbert. The doctors are strongly of the opinion that the ball gradually formed in the appendix, as the opening of the appendix is much too small to admit of the passage of any hard substance of the size of the one they found. The young man is making rapid recovery.

A Buddhist Custom.

A custom peculiar to Buddhists is that of wandering about the country with hammer and chisel and carving [illegible] symbols upon rocks by the way-[illegible]

Paper Plates.

[illegible] restaurants in [illegible] on plates [illegible]

Facial Art.

The art of [illegible] should be taught in every [illegible].—Chicago Daily News.

WHAT THE FATHERS EXPECTED.

Intended That the United States Should Embrace the Entire North American Continent.

That the early fathers of this country expected the United States of America to embrace the entire North American continent is called to mind by the fact that in the recent placing of an order to recut the great seal of the United States treasury the question arose as to the legend or motto it has always borne, and whether or not it should be changed to what is actually the truth, or whether it should be allowed to remain as it has always been. It will not be changed, says the Washington Star.

The legend or motto imprinted upon United States bonds, treasury notes, etc., reads: "Thesaur. Amer. Septent. Sigil.," signifying "Seal of the Treasury of North America."

The query has often been asked why this legend is not inscribed "seal of the treasury of the United States of America." What is known as the "great seal" of the treasury of the United States, a fac-simile of which appears on all the circulating notes and other pecuniary obligations of the government, is a frequent subject of inquiry on the part of the people of an investigating turn of mind, the legend, which literally is "seal of the treasury of North America," suggesting an especial subject of inquiry. Why the seal should be that of the treasury of North America is especially puzzling to almost every person familiar with the literal significance of the legend.

The history of the seal and of its adoption is not entirely clear. "September 26, 1778, the continental congress resolved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a seal for the treasury and the navy." The committee chosen in pursuance of that resolution consisted of Messrs. Witherspoon, Robert Morris and R. H. Lee. At that time the treasury was under the jurisdiction of the committee on finance, or board of the treasury, and the navy was under the board of admiralty. The committee made a report on recommending a device for the navy, but there is no record of a report having been made for the treasury. A seal for the treasury, however, was adopted, impressions of which are found on original papers in the files of the register of the treasury. Some minor changes have been made from time to time in this seal, but the seal now in use is substantially the same as that originally adopted."

The legend on the seal is "Thesaur. Amer. Septent. Sigil.," which is an abbreviation of "Thesauri Americae Septentrionalis Sigillum." The congress of the confederation granted a charter to Robert Morris for the "Bank of North America," and the same authority authorized the establishment of a "mint of North America," both of these terms most likely originating with Robert Morris, who subsequently was a member of the committee to prepare a seal for the treasury and navy. It is therefore highly probable that Robert Morris furnished the legend for the seal of the treasury, which would explain the employment of the term "North America." The reason for using this term was probably owing to the fact that the fathers of the republic confidently expected that Canada would ultimately become a part of the sovereignty, and be included in the independent colonies.

In 1774 the popular legislature of Canada was abolished by act of parliament, and royal officers appointed to make laws for the province, except laws to raise taxes. This gave the British government a firm hold on Canada. Efforts were made in 1775, during the revolution, to regain possession of Canada, but those efforts failed.

In 1849 Edward Stabler, of Sandy Spring, Montgomery county, Md., one of the most famous die sinkers and seal engravers of his time, was commissioned to make a fac-simile of the original treasury seal, which was worn from constant use, and failed to make good impressions. Mr. Stabler suggested some minor changes in the way of improvement, but was instructed to copy the design exactly as it was, and "in accordance with law." Diligent efforts have failed to discover any law on the subject.

In recutting the seal it has been determined by Secretary Shaw that as the great seal has always been, so shall it remain, of course, unless congress should direct otherwise. As one official remarked: "The United States may own the earth one of these days; then will be time enough to make the change."

Every-Day Heroes.

A raging sea in which the life boat could not float, a bit of human wreckage clinging to a half-submerged pile—these were the elements of the opportunity, says Everybody's, and the captain of the coast patrol on the shore of Lake Erie was the hero who seized it, bringing his man to safety after a long and perilous struggle. Such a story has a reason for being far above the fact that it is good reading. The world should know about these splendid instances of human courage and devotion, which usually are [illegible] over with [illegible] deeds. We cannot afford to ignore our commonplace heroes.

Community Stores.

According to United States Consul Muench, at Plauen, Germany, in a report to the state department, a large saving has been effected to the poorer classes in Plauen by the prevalent system of [illegible] (Vereine), which have, however, played havoc with the interests of shopkeepers. These stores, as the name indicates, are managed in the interests of the consumers, and at stated periods every participant secures a pro rata dividend out of any savings realized. In purchasing supplies for these stores even the wholesalers are frequently avoided, and the goods secured directly from the producer. There are quite a number of these stores in and about Plauen, and they continue as popular with the patrons as they are unpopular among the regular storekeepers.

Doubted His Ability.

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] must be very poor. [illegible] I asked him how he made his money, and he said he earned it.—Stray Stories.

[illegible]

MIGHT CHECK CRIME.

Sale of Firearms to Be Controlled by National Government.

Postmaster Coyne, of Chicago, Advances an Argument Which Certainly Is Worthy of Serious and Immediate Consideration.

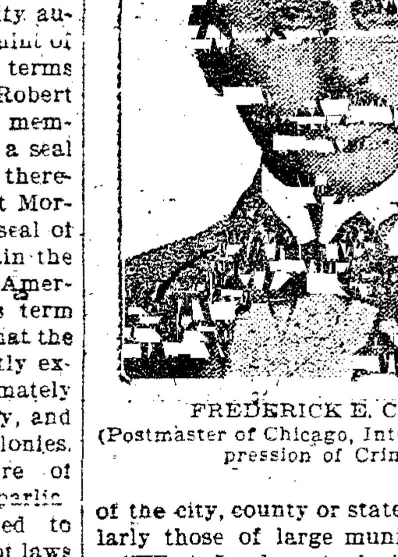
It used to be said that crime was at its minimum during prosperous times, but the records of the two years just passed has upset this time-honored theory. In all parts of the country, but more especially in Chicago and other large cities, murders and highway robberies, in which the use of firearms has played a conspicuous part, have multiplied almost beyond belief. Students of the problem ascribe the increase in lawlessness to the pernicious influence of slum life, but as many of the more youthful criminals come from the so-called "lower middle class," this theory cannot be accepted without reserve.

Police authorities believe that the purchase and carrying of weapons by boys and young men and the reading of sensational newspapers lie at the bottom of the evil; and the concurrence in these views has led Mr. Frederick E. Coyne, postmaster at Chicago, to recommend the control of the manufacture and sale of deadly weapons by the national government.

"Much space," writes Mr. Coyne, "has been given in the columns of the papers to the reckless disregard for human lives as the result of the promiscuous sale and use of firearms, particularly, the magazine revolver.

"The thought has occurred to me that there ought to be federal supervision over the manufacture, importation and sale of firearms of every kind and description. The federal government, through its internal revenue laws, has supervision over the manufacture and sale of whisky, beer and cigars and all manufactured tobaccos; it imposes a tax on all wholesale and retail dealers of spirituous and malt liquors; and also has stringent laws against the importation of opium.

"Without desiring to open discussion as to the propriety or justice of the laws referred to, I simply want to call attention to the results and to show that the laws of the federal government are more respected and better enforced than those



FREDERICK E. COYNE.
(Postmaster of Chicago, Interested in Suppression of Crime.)

of the city, county or state, and particularly those of large municipalities.

"What I advocate is this: that the manufacture, importation and sale of all firearms be placed under government supervision, and that a suitable tax be levied on same, sufficient, at least, to cover the cost of such supervision. It seems to me that a government which can enforce a law against a citizen having in his possession a copper still or worm, with which it is possible to distill spirits, ought to pass and enforce a law that will prohibit a 14-year-old boy from purchasing a magazine revolver, with which he can depopulate a town if given half a chance. There should be a law requiring the impression of a government seal on each and every firearm manufactured, and no one should be permitted to have in his or her possession a firearm of any sort without having it registered at the office of the internal revenue collector of the district in which he resides. I do not believe that such a law would entirely check the reign of lawlessness which seems to prevail all over our country, but I do believe that more boys go wrong and step from idleness to crime through the ownership of a revolver than from any other cause. There are laws now in different states throughout the union requiring what is equal to a license on shotguns and rifles, but those laws are for the protection of game. It would seem to me that it is time for the government to pass a law regulating the manufacture and ownership of firearms for the protection of human lives."

Best Temperature for Apples.

Experiments have proved that a lower temperature than at first used by commercial houses is the more desirable for apples. [illegible] was the [illegible] Lowering the temperature does not stop all changes going on in the apple, but simply delays them. Fruit cannot be kept indefinitely at 32 degrees freezing, without any changes. There are chemical changes going on which result in what we call overripeness, mealiness and loss of flavor. This change is independent of decay and is hindered by low temperature and hastened by high [illegible]

Horse Is Cured by Music.

Fire Island, a very valuable English race horse, has just given a most remarkable proof of the healing powers of music. He lost his appetite and refused to train, a condition of affairs that drove his trainer and jockeys to distraction. All manner of remedies were resorted to without avail till the happy idea occurred to them to place a music box in his stall. Twice a day a string of dances and "God Save the King" regaled the equine ears. The effect was marvelous. The horse regained his spirits, and the trainer and jockey [illegible]. Whether the horse had any previous circus affiliations to determine his musical taste is not stated.

[illegible] a Bad Idea.

[illegible] mouth, many children in England now have on their [illegible] "I do not kiss me."

A WONDERFUL INSECT.

Firefly Which Renders the Need of Gas Light Something That Does Not Occur.

Have you ever heard of the cucujo? If you are one of those unfortunates who are in the habit of grumbling at gas bills, you will wish that the place was swarming with cucujos, so that the gas companies might be circumvented, says the Philadelphia Record. The cucujo is the firefly of the tropics, and it is the most brilliant of the whole tribe of light-giving insects or animals. Thirty-eight of them yield one candle power.

Photographs have been printed by two-minute exposure of bromide plates to their illumination. People in Cuba confine them in paper lanterns for going about the country at night or for indoor lighting. Sometimes they attach one of the insects to each foot for traveling in the dark to serve as a guide to the path; also, they use them as ornaments for the dress and hair.

Cucujos are beetles, beginning life as grubs. Skipjacks, or springtails, they are sometimes called, because when placed on their backs they jump over with a clicking sound.

A small species of the same family is found in Florida and Texas. They have two luminous spots on the thorax and another on the abdomen. Damp evenings are most favorable to the light-giving, the object of which is presumably to attract a mate. The young larvae feed largely on snails, to which their bite is poisonous. The luminous organs are developed before the insects leave the eggs.

Now, a theory formerly held was that those insects stored up light in the daytime for emission at night, as is done by the so-called luminous paint of calcium sulphide. But it was found that they shone as brightly as ever after being confined for ten days in darkness. Some that were carried from Cuba to Havre in the pitch-black hold of a vessel were brilliant on their arrival.

A more striking disproof, however, was afforded by a batch of larvae hatched in the dark from eggs laid in the dark in a piece of rotton wood, the young insects being kept in darkness for the first six months of their lives. They shone as brilliantly as any of the other fireflies.

FEW FINE SEWERS.

Plenty of Rapid Seamstresses to Be Had, But Fine Hand Workers Are Scarce.

"It seems such a strange thing," said the woman of dainty tastes and well-filled pocketbook, regretfully regarding a great heap of fine laces and delicate muslins, says the Chicago Tribune. "Here I am with the fine sewing I wished out of the way before my summer holiday still untouched, and still with nobody to do it. Good dressmakers are sufficiently plentiful; 'rapid seamstresses' may be had by the dozen. But of women capable of doing fine hand sewing never a one can I find.

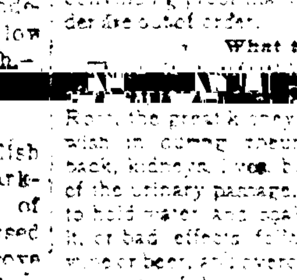
"The sewing machine is a great institution, doubtless, but we might have a few good hand workers also. There are so many things that simply cannot be done by machine—the roping or whipping of hems and seams, for instance, the sewing on of fine lace, the placing of insertions. Of course time—much time is needed for all these operations, but what of that, so long as the time is to be well paid for? Fine hand work, as harder on the eyes and nerves than the running of a sewing machine, commands higher prices always; if you don't believe this look at the fine hand made undergarments in the stores.

"But it really isn't any harder on the constitution than machine work in the long run, and it certainly would seem more attractive. I love fine sewing myself, but I have so many other things to do that I simply can't attempt it, although I'd just as soon hem a fine ruffle as do lace work or embroidery. I hate coarse or machine-made garments, yet I have to wear them continually, because I can't get hold of anyone to do fine sewing, and this is the plaint of numbers of other Chicago women. I don't see, for my part, why some of the gentlewomen who are work seekers don't turn their efforts in this direction. The sewing schools and schools of domestic arts and sciences would help many women greatly if only they'd turn out a few willing workers who would make a business of really fine hand sewing. Such women, nowadays, are scarcer than general houseworkers who are willing to do washing, garden roses in December or snowballs in June."

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know it.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or [illegible]



[illegible] tion of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do.

[illegible] Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in [illegible]

[illegible] and a book that [illegible]

[illegible] make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

CODES OF THE KITCHEN.

Many of the Rules That Govern Cooks Are the Outgrowth of Superstitions.

"Take a good lump of fresh butter and roll it in flour, place it in a lined saucepan with a half pint of good, rich cream, stir it gently over a low fire, always the same way, till it begins to simmer." This recipe for the making of melted butter is quoted from an old-fashioned cookery book of a century ago, but the direction to stir "always the same way" is observed as religiously to day as it was then, and probably will be for a thousand years to come, says the Boston Journal. All cooks of all nations stir not only the same way, but also from east to west, a sure indication that the practice originated with sun worshipers.

Speaking of stirring brings to mind that in most households—country ones, at least—the practice of the whole family joining to stir the Christmas plum pudding is still in vogue. There are many peculiar old-fashioned superstitions connected with cooking. For instance, in Scotland, when oat cakes are being baked, it is still customary to break off a little piece and throw it into the fire. At one time, whenever a baking was made—which was, perhaps, once a month only—a cake was made with nine knobs on it. Each of the company broke one off, and, throwing it behind him, said: "This I give to thee; preserve thou my sheep," mentioning the names of a noxious animal—fox, wolf or eagle.

A roast pheasant is usually sent up with the tail feathers. This practice is a memorial of the days when a peacock was skinned before roasting and when cooked was sewn in its plumage again, its beak gilded and so served. Tossing the pancake is another interesting food superstition. Formerly the master of the house was always called upon to toss the Shrove Tuesday pancake. Usually he did it so clumsily that the contents of the pan found their way to the floor, when a fine was demanded by the cook. The custom is still kept up at Westminster school, where a pancake is tossed over the bar and scrambled for. The one who secures it is rewarded with a guinea.

The origin of the cross on hot cross buns is a matter of dispute. There is little doubt that cakes partly divided into four quarters were made long before the Christian era. At one time it was believed that bread baked on Good Friday would never grow moldy, and a piece of it grated was kept in every house, being supposed to be a sovereign remedy for almost any kind of ailment to which man is subject. In many parts of England it is considered unlucky to offer a mince pie to a guest. It must be asked for.

USING UP OLD SHOES.

A Thrifty Housewife Makes Serviceable Floor Rugs of the Worn Leather.

The thrifty housewife has discovered a new use for old shoes. She makes rugs out of them, says the Washington Star.

For this purpose she saves all her old shoes—her husband's, the children's and her own. Even though the soles, toes and back seams are worn beyond redemption, that does not matter, as only the uppers are of use in making rugs.

As fast as the shoes are discarded, it will be a good plan to cut the tops off, and after cleaning them lay them carefully away in a box for future use. The unders may then be thrown away to avoid unnecessary accumulation.

The first step is to cut a pattern—diamond, star, square, oblong or right angle triangle. If the latter is desired, it should measure four inches along the straight sides. Two triangles can be cut from each shoe top. To make a rug 22x36 inches will require the uppers from 18 pairs of shoes.

For the center of the rug purchase a piece of leather about 14 inches square from the cobbler or harness maker. On this outline the words, "What Is Home Without a Rug?" three words to the top line, one to the second and the remaining two to the last line. Then proceed to cut out the letters. It will be a good plan to draw the letters on paper, basting this guide down to the leather and cutting through both the paper and leather with a sharp knife. Care must be taken to leave slits of the leather uncut at intervals, or nothing except a hole will be left when the cutting is finished.

To lace the leather together purchase eyelets like those used in shoes for 25 cents a box. One box contains several hundred eyelets. By means of an awl punch holes in the leather strips and fasten the eyelets at the same time. Or, if eyelets are not desired, merely punch holes with an awl and lace the strips together with shoe [illegible] Line the entire rug with [illegible] broadcloth or flannel, slashing the edge [illegible] inches for an under fringe. The [illegible] will look pretty under the laces and lettering, and the rug will last a lifetime.

Something New in Explosions.

"Can the electric sparks from a cat's fur blow up a gas tank?" That is the supposed cause of the explosion of the asphyxiation tank in the pound of the New York Society for the Prevention of [illegible] whom, Thomas Goodenough, is expected to die. The theory is that ten or 12 cats which were to have been asphyxiated must have rubbed against each other while being dumped into the tank, emitting electric sparks of sufficient intensity to ignite the gas and blow everything all up.—N. Y. Sun.

Real Thing.

Tipkins—I don't believe there ever was a horse race that was on the square.

Piker—I saw an honest race once.

"Indeed! Where?"

"In Africa. The chap in the lead stole the horse."—Chicago Daily News.

Less Whisky, More Beer.

[illegible] years the [illegible] of beer has increased from less than two to more than 17 gallons per capita.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

ERIE RAILROAD

Time Table in Effect December 27, 1903.

GOING WEST—READ DOWN. GOING EAST—READ UP.

No. 7	No. 5	No. 3	No. 1	No. 17	No. 25	STATIONS	No. 4	No. 2	No. 14	No. 24	No. 8	No. 6
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	Leave. Arrive.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.
9.10	7.25	2.25	8.55	2.55	....	New York	3.22	6.52	1.07	6.17	6.17	7.52
6.13	6.13	6.13	9.30	9.30	....	Carbondale	5.45	5.45	....	....	8.53	8.53
3.40	1.15	8.15	2.27	11.45	6.25	Susquehanna	9.47	1.38	6.40	9.05	12.25	2.20
....	....	....	....	12.01	6.40	Great Bend	....	....	6.20	8.48	....	....
4.25	1.50	8.55	2.58	12.38	7.10	Binghamton	9.10	1.01	5.55	8.20	11.40	1.40
....	....	....	....	12.59	7.27	Union	....	....	5.27	7.57	....	....
5.03	2.18	9.25	3.25	1.21	7.54	Owego	8.38	12.31	5.04	7.33	11.00	1.06
5.35	2.44	9.51	3.50	2.06	8.30	Waverly	8.12	12.06	4.29	6.56	10.25	....
6.12	3.10	10.20	4.14	2.45	9.13	Elmira	7.49	11.42	3.53	6.21	9.58	12.13
6.47	3.36	10.47	4.38	3.22	9.54	Corning	7.22	11.18	3.18	5.35	9.16	11.43
7.12	....	....	4.55	3.46	10.19	Addison	7.05	11.00	2.58	5.36	8.56	....
8.00			5.28	4.37	11.15	Canisteo		10.26	2.10	4.18	8.45	
8.22	4.42	11.50	5.43	4.45	11.40	Hornellsville	6.28	10.21	2.10	4.10	8.05	10.50
11.25	7.05	....	8.00	8.00	7.45	Buffalo	....	8.00	....	....	4.00	8.10
1.58	8.08	....	9.09	9.00	9.09	Niagara Falls	....	7.16	....	....	12.23	6.18
11.51	7.00	2.08	9.09	9.00	2.44	Jamestown	2.12	5.15	6.38	....	3.10	6.35
6.30	12.40	7.40	....	....	9.30	Cleveland	6.00	....	2.30	....	8.30	1.00
6.55	7.35	2.45	....	....	6.55	Cincinnati	2.00	....	7.40	....	....	....
8.30	10.30	5.2[illegible]	....	....	8.30	Chicago	10.30	....	....	....	9.30	....
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	Arrive. Leave.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p.

Above trains run daily except that No. 25 does not run Sundays between Salamanca and Jamestown; train 5 does not run west of Leavittsburg, Ohio, on Mondays and days following legal holidays. No. 8 will stop at Great Bend to take on New York passengers and let off passengers from Buffalo. No. 5 will stop at Great Bend to let off passengers from New York. Trains 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, are vestibuled.

Additional Trains going East—No. 18, local, daily, leaves Hornellsville 5.40 a. m., Canisteo 5.48 a. m., Addison 6.42 a. m., arrives Corning 7.05 a. m.; leaves Corning 7.40 a. m., Elmira 8.21 a. m., Waverly 9.01 a. m., Owego 9.41 a. m., Union 10.12 a. m., Binghamton 10.41 a. m., Great Bend 11.26 a. m., arrives at Susquehanna 11.50 a. m. Trains 30 and 122, daily except Sunday, leave Binghamton 6.15 a. m. and 3.35 p. m. for New York and to Carbondale via Susquehanna.

Additional Trains going West—No. 19, local, daily, leaves Susquehanna 6.33 p. m., Great Bend 6.48 p. m., Binghamton 7.15 p. m., Union 7.31 p. m., Owego 7.56 p. m., Waverly 8.32 p. m., Elmira 9.05 p. m., Corning 9.35 p. m., Addison 9.56 p. m., Canisteo 10.46 p. m., arrives at Hornellsville 10.55 p. m. Trains 121 and 29, daily except Sunday, from Carbondale and New York, arrive at Binghamton 12.04 noon and 10.26 p. m.

ROCHESTER DIVISION.

101	129	108	STATIONS.	102	114	109
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	Lve. Arr.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
5.25	1.45	6.40	Elmira	10.35	1.22	9.06
6.00	2.20	7.20	Corning	10.03	12.50	8.30
6.42	3.03	8.04	Bath	9.22	12.08	7.47
7.35	3.54	8.59	Wayland	8.34	11.22	6.53
9.15	6.00	10.55	Rochester	6.50	9.35	5.00
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	a. m.	p. m.

Nos. 107, 108 and 101 run daily, others run daily except Sunday.

TIOGA DIVISION.

101	107	105	STATIONS.	102	124	105
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	Lve. Arr.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
4.50	9.35	....	Elmira	9.10	....	5.20
6.09	10.44	....	Lawrenceville	8.02	....	4.11
6.23	11.00	....	Tioga	7.47	....	3.58
6.48	11.20	11.00	Mansfield	7.30	12.45	3.36
7.00	11.40	1.25	Blossburg	7.10	11.40	3.15
p. m.	a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m.	p. m.

All trains daily except Sundays.

No. 202, local, Sundays only, leaves Rochester at 8.00 a. m., Wayland 9.44 a. m., Bath 10.30 a. m., Corning 11.09, arriving at Elmira at 11.59 a. m.

Parlor cars. Through standard Pullman sleeping cars to Albany, Boston, New York, Buffalo, Chautauqua Lake, Cambridge Springs, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago. Tourist car service to Chicago, Cincinnati, Wednesdays and Thursdays; also to Boston via Binghamton and Albany. Connections made at Binghamton, Union Depot, with D. & H. trains for Albany, Boston, Saratoga, Lake Champlain and New England points. Vestibuled coaches. Dining and cafe cars. Trains protected by safety block signal system.

D. W. COOKE, General Passenger Agent, New York. H. E. HUNTINGTON, Div. Passenger Agent, Elmira, N. Y.

RETTIG'S BOTTLING WORKS,

CORNING, N. Y.,

HAS THE EXCLUSIVE AGENCY FOR TIOGA COUNTY FOR

Schlitz Milwaukee Beer

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS.

SALES	IN	1862	3,017	Bbls.
"	"	1872	30,868	"
"	"	1882	277,307	"
"	"	*1902*	*1,014,998 3-4*	"

One million fourteen thousand barrels of Schlitz Beer sold in one year, showing an unprecedented increase of 132,916 1-8 barrels in 1902, making Schlitz Milwaukee's largest brewers by over 100,000 barrels.

SCHLITZ-PURITY DID IT

The old reliable Bartholomay's Lager always on hand. All the leading brands of Ale, Soft Drinks and Mineral [illegible]

Address, VALETINE RETTIG.

January 28, 1902. Corning, N. Y.

4 FULL QUARTS

Pennsylvania Rye or Kentucky Bourbon

7 YEARS OLD WHISKEY 7 YEARS OLD

Our Reference: Any Bank [illegible] Express charges prepaid [illegible] to your nearest station.

All Goods packed in plain sealed cases.

Don't be humbugged by concerns advertising FREE WHISKEY

[illegible] is matured in the wood and is therefore RICH, RIPE and MELLOW [illegible] the best for the money on the market. For household and medicinal purposes it cannot be equaled. [illegible] guarantee goes with every quart and we cheerfully refund your money if you are not satisfied. Goods shipped the same day order is received. We sell the output of one of the largest distilleries in Pennsylvania and are prepared to treat you right. Try us and be convinced. We handle all grades of wines, whiskies, etc. Special discount of Club orders. Write for private price list.

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Dept. 438. Corner 2d Ave. & Smithfield St., PITTSBURG, PA.

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TERMS, $1.50 Per Year in Advance.

FRANK CONEVERY, Editor and Propr.

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2 Months	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	20 00	24 00
3 Months	6 00	8 00	12 00	13 00	15 00	25 00	35 00
6 Months	8 00	12 00	18 00	20 00	22 00	35 00	60 00
1 Year	12 00	18 00	24 00	28 00	[illegible]	60 00	100 00

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Dr. DELOS E. ACKLEY
EYE SPECIALIST. Eyes carefully examined and glasses fitted. Crafton Street, Wellsboro, Pa. Oct. 1903-1yr.

BLOOM & DAVIS,
BARBERS. Shop in the Eastman block, opposite Coles House, Wellsboro, Pa. First-class work. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Oct 31, 1902-yr.

FRANK H. ROSE,
DENTIST. Office over Mathers, Graves & Co.'s store, Wellsboro, Pa. Preserving of the natural teeth a specialty. All work warranted to give satisfaction.—Nov. 23, 1893.

Dr. AUGUSTUS NILES,
Wellsboro, Pa.,
OFFICE in Converse block. Will visit any part of the country in consultation or to perform any surgical operation. Special attention given to diseases of women and children and abdominal surgery of both sexes. [illegible] 1900.

JOHN GERKEN, Merchant Tailor,
WELLSBORO, PA.
I have an extensive assortment of samples of imported and domestic cloths, of beautiful patterns, which I am making up at prices as low as ready-made clothing is offered. Shop over Agitator office.—March 11, 1899.

FIRST-CLASS HAND LAUNDRY,

BEST WORK IN WELLSBORO.

Eastman Block, Main street. JAMES E. SUNG.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

M. F. BAILEY,
Undertaker & Funeral Director

I am here to serve the people with *good goods and Low Prices.*

NO CHARGE FOR HEARSE
OR EMBALMING.

Night calls promptly attended to. Residence on Austin Street. Phone at my expense.

Also a line of Furniture, Bedroom and Parlor Suits, Chairs, Baby Carriages, etc. M. F. BAILEY,
32 Main St., Wellsboro, Pa.

Get Out of the Rut.
Wear Good Clothes,

Such as Buck, the Merchant Tailor, makes with such taste and perfection. When you meet the man dressed in quiet colors, with exact fit and everything proportioned to his figure, you can safely bet that Buck is [illegible].

Call and see the large stock of piece goods for Suits and Overcoats. No waits or delays *for patterns.*

BUCK, THE TAILOR.

Going Out of Business

40 SEWING MACHINES

New and Second Hand
to Be Sold Regardless
of Cost.

They include Wheeler & Wilson, Domestic, Standard, Singer, White, New Home and others.

New Machines from $12 up.

Second Hand Machines [illegible]

These machines must be disposed of at once.

Also one second hand Ithaca Organ, cheap.

W. C. PITTS,
COLES HOUSE BLOCK,
WELLSBORO, PA.

L. A. GARDNER'S
Insurance Agency
WELLSBORO, PA.

[illegible]
L. A. GARDNER.

SCOUNDRELS & CO.

By COULSON KERNAHAN

Author of "Captain Shannon," "A Book of Strange Sins," "A Dead Man's Diary," Etc.

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CHAPTER XIV.

THE BURGLAR, MR. PAUL AND SOME "BOBBIES."

Number Two was not mistaken in believing that his identity was unknown to the police, and that his house was, therefore, a secure hiding-place. Excepting that a constable called to inquire whether Mr. Hall—as we learned our host's name was—had seen any suspicious characters in the neighborhood or about his premises, they left us entirely unmolested, although

LONDON AND LOCAL PAPERS INFORMED US.

the affair had, as the London and local papers informed us, created a sensation. From them we learnt that Number Two was right in supposing that the information had been laid hurriedly, and only a short time before the meeting took place. Late on the evening in question a letter had been received at the Tarborough police station, stating that the writer was a member of a gang of five criminals who were to meet that night in a disused shed in the brick-field close to the cemetery. The letter then went on to say that the writer wished to turn informer, and that if the police would surround the shed and make prisoners of those there assembled, the writer would then make himself known to the authorities, and would place at their disposal whatever evidence was necessary to procure the conviction of his accomplices.

Under ordinary circumstances the police would have treated the letter as a joke, and either taken no action, or sent, perhaps, a single constable to inspect the shed. But since the discovery of dynamite at Fassett Square, and the subsequent murder of the caretaker, the authorities at New Scotland yard had instructed the provincial police that there was reason to believe some treasonous plot was hatching, and that a sharp eye was everywhere to be kept upon suspicious strangers.

Hence the Tarborough police superintendent had decided to act upon the assumption that the letter was genuine, and had mustered the entire strength of the local constabulary to effect an arrest.

The newspaper account then went on to say that the police had arrived at the shed, only to discover that the birds had flown; for, with the exception of the informer, who was impatiently awaiting them, they had found the place empty.

This, I may remark in parenthesis, was a touch of that adroit official garbling of reports or of evidence with which the country and, I fear, sometimes the town—policeman, who is more anxious to make out a case for himself and to convict somebody than to see justice done, contrives to keep his own blunder or oversight from coming to light. As a matter of fact, as the reader knows, the police did not find the shed "empty," for the very good reason that they had not troubled to see if any one were there, but had let themselves be hustled off in pursuit of the supposed runaways.

So far as one could judge from the newspaper report, no suspicion that the police had been sent off on a wild-goose chase had occurred to them. They accounted for the fact that they had been unable to find any trace of [illegible] the conspirators [illegible] driven a short distance away, and had then returned to the shed [illegible] venged upon the betrayer. This theory was supported by the circumstance that the dead bodies of a person whom the police apparently took to be the informer, as well as of the constable in whose charge he had been left, were found lying together within the shed. No mention was made in any newspaper report of the fact that, though [illegible] was in reality a woman, so it is to be presumed that the police had some reason for wishing the secret of the informer's sex to be suppressed.

Mr. Hall, though a scoundrel, was, I am bound to confess, a hospitable scoundrel, and made the three of us—[illegible] with himself now constituted the council—very comfortable during our enforced stay at Heath Cottage, as his home was named. It was a two-storied [illegible] cross between a barn loft and a billiard-room.

Of the existence of this room no one but Hall and his man Hubbock had any suspicion, the entrance to it being [illegible] in most [illegible] where the space [illegible] a [illegible] apartment. In Hall's house there was no such trap-door, and the unbroken stretch of whitewashed, but evidently ancient, plaster on the ceilings of the upper rooms and the landing, was the best possible answer to an inquiry whether the house had an additional chamber, or even a lath and plaster-floored loft under the roof.

But had any one opened the very ordinary-looking cupboard in Hall's bedroom, and pressed in a particular way one of the pegs upon which clothes were hanging, pushing one hand at the same time against the top of the cupboard, that person would have been surprised to find that the cupboard top opened upwards on hinges, and that by letting down a rope ladder that had been tossed backward ready for use, he could clamber easily into a chamber, the existence of which he would never otherwise have suspected. The rooms of Heath Cottage were all small, but by pulling down the central partition in the space under the roof Hall had improvised one apartment that stretched the entire length and width of the house. Around the sides, where, owing to the slope of the roof, it was not possible to stand upright, low and luxurious lounges, resembling eastern divans, were arranged; and in the center of the room was a billiard table, upon which—in spite of the fact that it had been brought thither in parts, and put together by Hall and his man—one could play a surprisingly good and true game. The sides of the apartment were draped with lengths of gorgeously colored and superbly worked Indian fabric, which, following the line of the roof, were caught together, tentwise, overhead, whence hung several exquisitely wrought eastern lamps, that threw soft but sufficient light upon the table below.

A more bizarre, but at the same time more cosy, apartment I have never seen in all my wanderings. Curious and out of place as the billiard table looked amid its oriental surroundings, it served to while away agreeably many an hour which might otherwise have hung heavily on our hands; for to the "prophet's upper chamber," as our host styled the room, my colleagues and myself were confined during our stay with him.

"Well, gentlemen," he said, when he came up to apprise us of the constable's visit, "will you be surprised to hear that that polite man the superintendent of the Tarborough police has sent round specially to inquire about your health?"

Number Six, who was in the act of playing a ball and had not noticed Number Two's entrance, missed the stroke badly and let the cue fall rattling upon the floor as he turned round to face the new-comer.

"God forgive us!" he gasped. "You don't mean to say we're found out?"

"God may forgive you, but I won't, if you cut the cloth of my table," was the answer. "Found out? No, and never will be, if you'll only refrain from throwing cues about in that silly way. The constable merely called to know whether I had seen any suspicious characters about. You are safe enough here. It would take a cleverer man than any one they've got in the Tarborough force to find out this room."

"You seem to have a poor opinion of the local constabulary," I said.

"Poor opinion! Why, man alive, I've got no opinion of them. Nor would you if you'd seen the way they muddled the burglary at my friend Paul's not long ago."

"Tell us about it," I said. "A yarn will be a change after so much billiards."

"Oh, there isn't much to tell," replied our host; "but if you'd like to hear it I'll tell you, if only to give you an idea of the way the Tarborough Sherlock Holmes goes to work.

"Paul's a scientific friend of mine, a bachelor and good fellow, but the most nervous of men. There's a big orchid-growing establishment here, and as Paul is writing a book about orchids, he has taken rooms in the town for a month or two, while he's pursuing his studies. As I said, he's the most nervous man I ever knew, and one of his special nightmares is burglars—why I can't think, for he has nothing that's worth any one's while to burgle. All the same, whenever he's changing his lodgings (and he's [illegible] changing them) he makes [illegible] allowed to lock up the house every night, to assure himself that all's right, having a curious conviction that every maid-servant is either a fool to whom the worldly burglar makes love for his own nefarious purpose, or else that she is nothing more than a thief herself and the accomplice of thieves.

"Anyhow, before taking rooms here Paul made the usual stipulation about being allowed to lock up, and, although the [illegible] of the boarding-house thought it queer, they [illegible] objection, especially as Paul pays promptly and never disputes a bill. Such a thing as a burglary is almost unknown in Tarborough, but one night there was a burglary at the boarding-house, and whether it was what the [illegible] of the Almighty, or whether the thief was a humorous cuss (as some of our profession occasionally are), and having heard about Paul's little fad, [illegible] yourselves. All I can tell you is that every single [illegible] away belonged to poor Paul: his new great-coat, his boots, his umbrella, his clean linen just home from the laundry, his slippers and his stick, yes, everything that was his. Of course, he got no sympathy. The landlord, though very upset about such an unheard of thing happening at his house, [illegible] personal [illegible] Paul on the [illegible] fool. [illegible] was our friend the constable.

[illegible] word to the station. Paul is always [illegible] afraid of [illegible] that [illegible] uniform overawes him, and when the pompous policeman fixed a sternly official eye upon the poor little chap and put two or three searching questions, my friend got so confused and self-conscious that he afterwards confided to me he more than fancied that the officer suspected him of being the thief himself. However, he did his best to conciliate the representative of the law by inviting him very respectfully into the sitting room, where he pulled forward his snuggest chair, brought out his best 'Scotch' and placing a syphon of soda and a box of fragrant Havanas upon the table, invited Mr. Policeman to 'help himself.' This the legal sleuthhound condescended to do—pretty liberally, too—and while Paul in his apologetic way particularized his losses, the Tarborough luminary sat with knitted brows and pursed lips, looking as learned as a judge. Finding the cigars so good and the whisky so much to his liking, he expressed a wish—when he had heard Paul out—that the officer next above him should be consulted. The maid was duly dispatched to request the presence of the official in question, to whom on his arrival his colleague passed the cigars and whisky, with the request that Paul would 'run over the details again.'

"The newcomer, after some consideration, was convinced that nothing could be done without Sergt. Davis. Once more the housemaid was put into requisition, once more Paul told his story, once more the cheering cup went round, and once more the soothing weed was kindled. The sergeant made a very serious business both of the whisky and of the robbery. He shook his head solemnly at the decanter as each detail was related and declared, after hearing Paul to the end, that the matter was too serious for him to deal with, and that the superintendent must at once be sent for.

"Well, to make a long story short, poor Paul had the entire staff of the station at his place, where they stayed knocking their heads together and punishing his whisky and his weeds until the decanter was empty and the fireplace was strewn with cigar stumps.

"Then the superintendent took Paul aside with the air of a cabinet minister communicating a state secret and told him not to be uneasy, for, though he wasn't, for official reasons, at liberty to go into particulars just then, he might tell Paul in confidence that they'd got their eye upon some one; but as they did not get any other portion of their anatomy upon the thief for detaining purposes, poor Paul never saw his property again.

"And all the time the thief, as might have been supposed, was living in the same house. He turned out afterwards to be a humorous rascal of an Irishman—an impecunious devil who rented a room on the third floor, and had come to Tarborough *to give singing lessons.* The police did search his room, it is true, but, of course, they found nothing, for after securing the stolen goods the fellow had opened a ground-floor window, to give the place the appearance of having been burgled, and had then carried his booty to his bedroom, where he made it into a parcel which he dropped out of the window into the garden below, whence it was carried away by an accomplice. Of course, the police found footmarks on the flower-bed next morning, and this confirmed the burglar theory. Hence no further suspicion attached to the other lodgers, a circumstance of which the Irishman took advantage by wearing openly the only stolen article he had retained—a pair of brown boots, which he blacked over. When he disappeared soon after, he left them—worn to the uppers—behind him, with a short note to Paul complaining of the quality of the leather. He sent his love to the police, and advised Paul if ever he found himself getting shabby about the feet to borrow somebody's brown boots and 'Day & Martin's blacking.'

"That's the story, gentlemen. It wasn't worth the telling except for the welcome assurance it gives you that we have nothing to fear from the Tarborough police. And now, with your permission, we'll come to business."

CHAPTER XV.

NUMBER TWO'S LITTLE PLAN FOR PUTTING A THOUSAND POUNDS PIECE IN EACH OF OUR POCKETS.

"You have seen my man Hubbock. Well, I am venturing to propose that he be elected to fill one of the three vacancies on the council. It seems to me, when an outsider gets to know as much as, under the imperative circumstances, we could not prevent Hubbock from knowing about our business—that one of two things must happen. That person must either be more committed—must, in fact, be not only an accessory to what we have done or propose doing, but must be our actual accomplice—or else we must protect ourselves from the possibility of that person doing us mischief or of turning informer by taking the one and only effectual way of shutting his mouth. Hubbock has been with me for four years, and I can go bail for his trustworthiness. I've sounded him and find him ready and eager to be elected. He will be a distinct acquisition to the council, for an older fellow or man of more resource I don't know. Are you or are you not willing [illegible] I don't want to force my man [illegible] your own judgment or your will. So if any of you have anything to say on the matter I hope you will not hesitate to speak out."

[illegible] Six. [illegible] chap's ready to become one of us [illegible] fancy having people knowing as much about [illegible] What do you [illegible]

My colleague and myself assenting [illegible], Hubbock was summoned and informed of the election of the council. He was a short, squat man, the possessor of whose [illegible] did not prepare one for his attempt at imitation of fine speech and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] regard to his superiority. And as [illegible] had to impress everyone with his aloofness from the common and "hopeless herd," he accentuated the aspirate, and the "t" in such words as "often," as aggressively as if they were testimonials to his own education and breeding. The effect of this was heightened by his habit of introducing into his conversation—no matter how irrelevantly—any grandiloquent phrase or high-sounding word which he had picked up, and probably only imperfectly understood.

"I am happy, gentlemen, to be thus honored," he said, with a series of stately bows. "It has from time immemorial been my heart's wish to be a member of some such honorable society. But I have for long entertained grave apprehensions ('grave apprehensions,' I may remark, was a phrase which had appeared—apropos of the health of some distinguished invalid—in the papers that morning), yes, I have, I repeat, for a long time entertained grave apprehensions that I should never find myself thus favored, and I thank you from all my heart."

"Spoken like an orator of one of the good old 'immoral' times," said Hall, slapping Hubbock on the back. "Now, if you'll sit down, I've got one or two matters of business that I'd like to put before the council of which you are now a member."

There was a nasty gleam in Hubbock's little eyes, which told me that the fact of his being ridiculed was neither lost upon nor relished by him, but with a smile which displayed an expanse of false teeth, reminding me of the keyboard of a piano, he bowed affectedly and relapsed into a seat.

"Gentlemen," our host went on, "I think that the time has come when it is no longer desirable nor feasible for us to attempt to conceal our identity from each other. It is possible—perhaps probable, if I speak my mind—that the woman who betrayed us has informed the police that we are all dressed and disguised alike. But even were it not so, now that we are all thrown together in this way, it seems to me childish to keep any further semblance of secrecy. Personally I am not, and never was, very keen on disguise. That sort of thing may, and often does pass muster in the street, or in the presence of people who have no cause for looking at the disguised person too closely, or for suspecting him to be other than he seems. But—practical as false hair and false beard may be for ordinary purposes, or for deceiving strangers—I am bound to admit that I never yet met the criminal whose abilities for 'making up' were so wonderful that he could enter unsuspected into conversation with any one who had reason to be suspicious. I have read of such criminals in books, where you have to take the author's word for it that the thing happened as you are told it happened, and I have seen them in melodramatic plays, where the person who is supposed to be *impenetrably disguised* is placed far enough away from the audience to maintain the delusion. But, as far as my experience goes, a practiced criminal or clever detective is too knowing in the matter of disguise to be deceived by false hair and false beard. You can see the join too plainly. When the man who has been in the habit of wearing hair on his face shaves it off, or the man who has worn none lets it grow, the disguise is often extremely effective. And when he adds to the change in his appearance by a change in dress, or by skillfully darkening his skin (although, unless he darkens the whole of his body there is always a risk of being found out), the disguise is greatly assisted. But for us, at any rate, to keep up among ourselves the pretense of a disguise would, it seems to me, be idle, especially as there is the possibility, and even probability, as I have already said, that the woman who betrayed us has informed the police of the fact that we are all made up alike. I think we shall only be courting discovery by continuing the practice."

"I say 'ditto' to that," said Number Six. "Then as is of the same opinion will oblige by hoisting a paw."

"Carried unanimous," he remarked, turning to Number Two. "There's unity for you. The liberal party ain't in it with us, for pulling together amicably. Now I've got a word of my own to say, and it's this. It's more than time this syndicate had a leader. We're not like the liberal party in that. They can do without one seemingly, but we can't, and the sooner we've got a head the better. Well, that head don't want much looking for. It's right between your shoulders—Number Two. Hands up, those who vote for Number Two as the chief.'"

Once again the show of hands was unanimous, and Number Two having made fitting acknowledgement, the serious business of the meeting was commenced.

"My friends," said our new chief, "I've not a little move to propose that should put a thousand pounds into each of our pockets. You know, of course,

ALL MADE UP ALIKE.

that there's a big dock strike on. Well, no less a sum than £5,000 has been subscribed by the working men of Germany, and this money has been [illegible] [illegible] that the money [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] belligerent on the strength of it. The gush about universal brotherhood in which they are indulging is quite pretty to read.

"Germany give us £6,000 for nothing! I know better than that, so I set to work to get the truth, and what do you think it is? Not 600 pence of that money has come from German workmen. It has come almost the whole of it—from German employers, and is sent to furnish sinews of war to the agitators who are fermenting mischief between the masters and men. But why? Because every day the strike lasts sees our trade drifting into the hands of Germans, who, when they have once got it, will take care to keep it. I don't say that the strike leaders aren't honest men. They are honest, but they're fools, for all that, for if they knew how much the German employers have had to do with starting the strike, and what it is worth to German trade, they'd advise the men to go back to work to-morrow on any terms.

"But I'm not here to talk politics; I'm here for us to consider how we can turn what's going on to our own advantage. Well, gentlemen, I'm known in the commercial world as Mr. Richardson Hall, the secretary of the Anti-Capitalist Association for the Protection of Labor, and the money has been sent to me to pay over to the strike-leaders. The question is, how is that money to find its way into our pockets, instead of into the pockets of the agitators? I tell you frankly that even if I were an honest man, instead of being a swindler and a thief, I'd make no bones about laying hands upon that money. Rogue as I am, I'd rather chuck it into the sea to-morrow than that it should go to the strikers, when I know that it has been sent over by Germans only because they know that while the English workman and the English employer have their hands on each other's throats, the trade is being diverted to Germany. That the wife and children of the men are starving; and the masters are being ruined, doesn't trouble these Germans, so long as they can pocket the coin. So, as I say, although I am appointed to receive the money and to hand it over to the strikers, I'm ready to tumble to any plan that will put the cash into our own pockets. I'm not without a conscience, though I am a thief, but on that matter I confess I've no more conscience than a spider. The question is, how is it to be done?"

"Have you got the money?" asked Number Six.

"Yes, it is in my possession at this moment."

(To be continued.)

More Become Soldiers' Wives.

In France the adoption of the "regional" system in the army is found to be encouraging matrimony. In place of being perhaps sent to some distant part, every young fellow called up for service in the active army, and every reservist is now, if married, entitled to serve in the army corps in his own district. This new rule has banished the hesitancy of many women at the idea of becoming soldiers' wives.

Length and Breadth.

The greatest length of the territory occupied by the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean along the forty-second parallel, is 2,768 miles, and its greatest breadth from Point Isabel in Texas to the north boundary of North Dakota, is 1,650 miles. The length of the boundary separating the United States from the British possessions is about 3,400 miles.

World's Steam Power.

It is supposed that the steam power now utilized is almost equivalent to the hand labor of the whole population of the world. Its actual amount is estimated at 50,000,000 horse-power. The United States heads the list with 9,000,000, and Great Britain comes next with 8,000,000. Among other nations Germany has 4,500,000, France 4,500,000.

[illegible]

On the Alps the limit of the growth of the vine is at an elevation of 1,600 feet; below 1,600 feet figs, oranges and olives are produced. The limit of the oak is 3,800 feet, of the chestnut 2,800 feet, of the pine 6,500 feet, with the heaths and firs 9,700 feet. Perpetual snow exists at an elevation of 8,200 feet.

Camel's Carrying Power.

A camel has twice the carrying power of an ox. With an ordinary load of 400 pounds he can travel 12 to 14 days without water, going 40 miles a day. Camels are fit to work at five years old, but their strength begins to decline at 25 years of age, although they usually live until 40.

WOMEN'S WOES.

Hard for any woman to do housework—to attend to daily duties with a constantly aching back. Every woman should learn the cause of backache and the cure.

Doan's Kidney Pills

relieve a bad back and cure it—cure every kidney and bladder disorder, from backache to complicated cases.

Mrs. Sarah Walmer, widow of the late Jacob Walmer, the wagon maker of Union Deposit, who spent [illegible] years of her life in that corporation, but is now living with [illegible] at the corner of North Sixth and Peffer streets, Harrisburg, Pa., says: [illegible] I was [illegible] [illegible] Doan's Kidney Pills [illegible]

[illegible] Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THERE'S A MONEY SIDE TO IT!

You can cure your Cold by spending a little; but think what it will cost—the serious illness that may follow a neglected cold.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

cures Coughs and Colds. At all druggists. Be sure and get HALE'S. 25c., 50c., and $1.00. Largest size cheapest.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS
Cure in One Minute.

INDIANS JUST QUIT WORK.

When Trouble Arose Those Employed on Railroad Forgot How to Speak English.

An odd phase of the recent Indian troubles is related by the officials of the Northwestern Railroad company. During the last year or two a number of Indians, including the son of old Sitting Bull, have been engaged in construction and repair work on the road. When the first news of the trouble between the Indians and the white officers in Wyoming came the reds began to pack up. Then the queer things began to happen, says a Deadwood correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Most of the Indians were educated and conversed in English with ease. When they were asked where they were going all but one were silent. He said all the Indians had lost all knowledge, except himself, and his speech became more indefinite the longer he talked.

The foreman berated the men, but they shook their heads as men who could not understand, and all headed for the reservation. The one who did talk said that the white men were treating the red men badly and the latter would no longer work for them.

How the Indians found out about the trouble could not be discovered. There was no means of communication among them, but in two days every Indian on the road had packed up and hiked for the reservation.

Since the Indian commissioner ordered that all ablebodied Indians must go to work or starve many of them have been working for the Northwestern. They have been employed as section men, coal heavers and roundhouse wipers and they have proved industrious and capable, equally with their white fellow workmen. They have been receiving from $1.25 to $1.50 a day and have shown a decided preference for working on the railroad rather than on the reservation, where ditch digging and farming are the only avenues open, and where independence is not so evident.

In a few instances the Indians have been employed as bridgemen and have done good work. Most of them could speak English before they became employed on the road, and those who couldn't have since picked up a good vocabulary.

Agent Brennan at Pine Ridge says that the action of the Indians in disclaiming knowledge of English in times of excitement is not unusual, although it has never been definitely settled whether the worry and apprehension actually banish their newly acquired vocabulary from their minds or whether a childish caution impels them to insist that they do not understand.

Since the trouble has ended the reds have been coming back and asking for their old jobs again. They now talk as good English as they ever did, and while some of their places have been filled most of the returning bucks have got their jobs again.

The Indians have learned lately to give the Wyoming ranchmen a wide berth, their wrath being more far-reaching than the punishment of army days.

Not Always Safe.

It isn't always safe to trust a man who has no small vices. He may go to the other extreme.—Chicago Journal.

Break It up Early.

If troubled with a cough or cold, break it up at once. A few doses of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will suffice in the beginning, but an affection of this kind is like a fire, the longer it is allowed to rage unchecked, the more time it takes to extinguish it. At any stage of the complaint, however, short of confirmed consumption, this powerful and wholesome remedy, persistently administered, will unquestionably effect a cure. Sold by all druggists at 25c., 50 and $1. Great saving to buy large size. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

The same effect produced by costly Sulphur baths are accomplished by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

It's folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Don't be a day without Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the house. Never can tell what moment an accident is going to happen.

[illegible]

[illegible] men and women to a happy, vigorous old age.

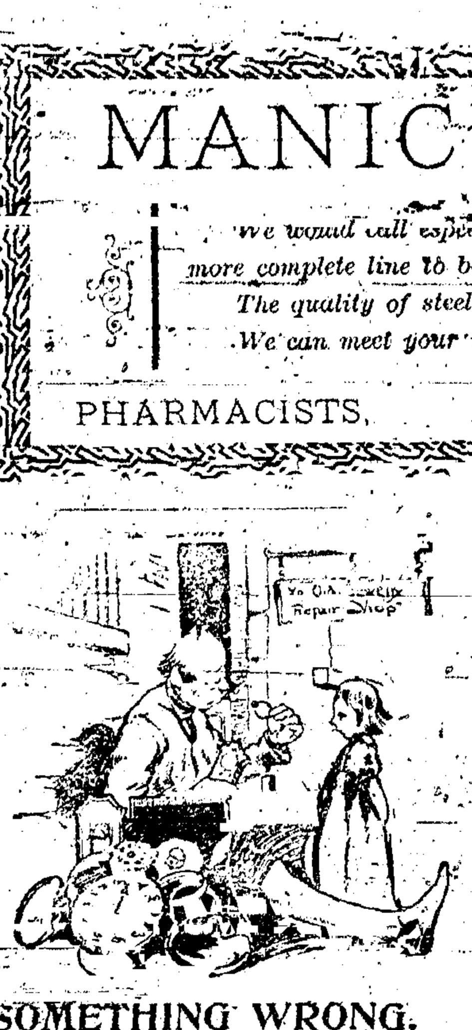
MANICURE ARTICLES.

We would call especial attention to our line of Manicure Articles, no better goods or more complete line to be found outside the large cities.

The quality of steel is that known as razor steel—no better being produced.

We can meet your requirements.

PHARMACISTS, HYER & HOWD, WELLSBORO, PA.



SOMETHING WRONG.

If there is something wrong with your Watch or Clock bring it here.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

are like people, they get out of of order once in a while. We can restore the most debilitated Watch or Clock to strength and usefulness. We not only do repairing of Watches and Clocks, but all other articles of Jewelry.

P. R. FULLWOOD.

LOOK OUT FOR

REXALL

REMEDIES.

ONE FOR EACH ILL.

BLATCHLEY & CAMPBELL

PHARMACISTS.

LOCAL NOTICES.

DON'T forget the Erie railroad excursion to New York city, Feb. 2d.

Six days is the limit, including date of sale, of Erie railroad excursion to New York city, Feb. 2d.

WANTED.—A laundry-woman. Good wages. Call on or address the Sandbach House, Wellsboro, Pa.

FIFTY engraved cards and plate for $1.00, at this office; 100 for $1.50. Call and see samples of cards and wedding stationery.

PROF. W. H. BUDINE, the well-known eye specialist, will be at R. Pagan's jewelry store, Wellsboro, January 29th to 30th. If your eyes are weak or you have headache, don't fail to call and see Prof. Budine, as he guarantees to cure all such cases. Lenses ground to correct all kinds of peculiar sight. Eyes tested and examined and all work guaranteed. —Jan. 21-2t.

SELLING OUT.—Forty Sewing Machines, both new and second hand, to be sold regardless of cost. They include Wheeler & Wilson, Domestic, Standard, Singer, White, New Home and others.

New Machines from $12.00 up.

Second hand Machines from $1.00 up.

These machines must be disposed of at once. Also one second hand Ithaca Organ, cheap. W. G. PITTS,

Coles House Block, Wellsboro, Pa.

PURE GOLD FLOUR at $1 per sack, not more than one barrel to a customer, for the next two weeks. After Feb. 10th prices will advance. Now is you chance to get this popular flour at less than present cost.

Best of everything in feed—Meal, Bran, Middlings, etc. Try our Hominy. Official Experiment Station reports show that 75 pounds of this feed will give the same results in feeding cattle, hogs, etc., as 100 pounds of Yellow Corn Meal. Cash paid for grain.

WELLSBORO FEED STORE.

DRAMA ALLIED TO THE CHURCH.—The coming engagement at the Auditorium is of more than ordinary interest to theatre goers. "A Royal Slave" is a beautiful Christian story of Old Mexico, a series of pictures of life in that country of romance. Ministers and priests have [illegible] in exhorting their congregations this season to go to see the production of "A Royal Slave," because it savors more of the atmosphere of the chapel than of the theatre. As a Catholic priest remarked in Chicago, after witnessing a performance of "A Royal Slave," "it is not a dramatic show, it is a sermon around which clings the sweetest incense ever wafted over footlights."

A Tioga County Woman's Nerve.

[illegible] applied to the poor authorities for relief. Upon investigation it was found the family was [illegible]

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The Gazette.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1904.

New Advertisements.

Quarterly Report—First National Bank.
Notice of Report of Viewers—F. M. Sheffer, Prothonotary.
Notice of Report of Viewers—F. M. Sheffer, Prothonotary.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—To-day is license day at court.

—D. H. Pitts, of Mansfield, had business in town yesterday.

—Mrs. W. W. Miller is visiting relatives at Andover, N. Y.

—Mr. and Mrs. Stuart V. Doumaux are visiting relatives in Buffalo.

—Miss Mary Kelley, of Corning, is the guest of Mrs. E. W. Sullivan.

—"A Royal Slave" is the next attraction booked at the Auditorium.

—Dr. F. G. Elliott, of Mansfield, had legal business in town Monday.

—Ex-Sheriff VanDusen, of Elkland, has been attending court this week.

—Miss May Och, of Corning, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. C. Siemens.

—Court was of short duration, all business being disposed of in less than two days.

—The second annual ball of the C. T. A. Society will be held at Armory Hall this evening.

—Frank A. Fay was in town yesterday looking after the interests of the Corning *Leader*.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Bradley, of Corning, were in town last Friday calling on friends and relatives.

—Mrs. Robert Bull, of Bath, N. Y., was the guest of her niece, Mrs. John Ostrander, last week.

—The changeable weather of the past few weeks is responsible for many colds and cases of pneumonia.

—Rev. William Heakes attended the meeting of the Archdeaconry of Williamsport in that city this week.

—F. W. Siemens is in New York city this week attending the Furniture Exposition. He is accompanied by Mrs. Siemens.

—The Tioga County Centennial Committee will meet at the court house tomorrow afternoon for the transaction of important business.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Lawrence have moved to Covington, their former home. Mr. Lawrence has been employed as a cutter at the glass factory.

—Messrs. H. L. Pyle and Charles W. Strine, of Philadelphia, have been in town this week on business connected with the Hathamite Company.

—Editor John L. Sexton, of the Blossburg *Advertiser*, has been in town this week looking after delinquent subscribers among the people attending court.

—The revival meetings at the Methodist church will close next Sunday evening. The meetings have been largely attended. Over 40 converts are reported.

—"Peck's Bad Boy" attracted a large audience at the Auditorium on Monday evening. The play is just what it pretends to be, full of fun. Some of the specialties were good.

—The fellow who is not satisfied with this as a pretty fair imitation of the old fashioned winter, "the kind we don't have any more," had better back up toward the north pole.

—James M. Bowen left on Tuesday for Philadelphia to join his wife, who has been engaged for several months in organizing branches of the National Protective Legion in that city.

—All eyes are now strained toward next Tuesday, February 2d, to see if the ground hog will make his appearance, in order to allay fears of a six-week continuance of this vigorous sort of weather. Bets are even.

—The local letter carriers certainly have had their share of hardships during the past few weeks, and if any one thinks they have a snap let him try plowing through the snow for a while as the carriers have to do.

—Ralph E. Tate is home this week from the Ithaca High School. He will return next week and will be accompanied by James B. Roberts, who will enter the same school preparatory to entering Cornell University.

—Miss Emma Wells, teacher in our public schools, was called to Sayre on Monday by the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. J. B. Dennison. During her absence Miss Allen has been teaching in the Intermediate "C" department.

—At the recent annual meeting of the Ponco Ice Company held in New York city W. W. Miller, of this borough, was re-elected Treasurer of the Company. The Company is one of the largest wholesale ice shippers in the country. The plant is located on the summit of the Ponco mountains in this State.

—Last Friday evening at a meeting of the Wellsboro Cemetery Company [illegible] were elected directors: [illegible] H. B. Packer, [illegible] James A. Boyce [illegible] the election of officers.

—Last Thursday evening Wellsboro Camp, No. 5902, Modern Woodmen of America, elected the following officers: Venerable Council, M. B. Stebbins; Worthy Adviser, W. P. Smith; Banker, E. M. Boughtin; Trustees, J. P. Longwell, D. W. Navle, E. S. Dartt; Clerk, A. L. Bailey; Watchman, W. S. Mitchell; Guard, E. P. Reese.

—On Monday evening at a meeting of the members of the First Baptist Church the following trustees and officers were elected for the ensuing year: L. L. Bailey, N. T. Chandler, C. E. McCarthy, James Ives, George C. Brooks, W. A. Hammond [illegible] Clerk, Rev. James A. Boyce; Choir Leader, Mrs. F. A. Johnson.

—At a meeting of the Republican County Committee held at the Coles House on Monday afternoon George W. Williams, of this borough, was elected Chairman; E. E. Dutcher, of Gaines, Secretary, and Charles Sabins, of Delmar, Treasurer. Saturday, March 26th, was fixed as the time for holding the primaries. The convention will meet at Gaines the following Monday.

—Last week Dr. F. M. Shaw took Charles Emberger, of Charleston, to the Williamsport hospital, where he was operated upon for appendicitis by Dr. Nutt, assisted by Dr. Shaw and Dr. A. F. Hardt. The operation was successfully performed and at last accounts the patient was said to be in a fair way for complete recovery. Mr. Emberger is a brother of Messrs. Floyd and Ferd Emberger, of this borough.

—Lieutenant G. H. Siemens, a Wellsboro boy, who has been in the regular army for the past fifteen years or more, returned from the Philippines a few months ago and is now stationed at the Madison Barracks in Sackett Harbor, N. Y. In a letter to his brother, Robert C. Siemens, of this borough, the Lieutenant states it is expected that his regiment will receive orders soon to go to Panama to look after Uncle Sam's interests on the Isthmus.

—The interest and pleasure in the play, "A Ragged Hero," presented at the Auditorium on Friday evening, was greatly marred by the cold condition of the opera house. The trouble was caused by the high water in the creek which clogged up the exhaust pipe of the steam heating plant. The play was of sufficient interest and attraction however to hold the entire audience with their wraps on until its close. George F. Hall, the comedian, has become a popular favorite with Wellsboro audiences.

—Dr. S. B. Nile, a former practicing physician in this borough, in remitting for the GAZETTE from Mesa, Arizona, sarcastically remarks that the tone of our bill "is too much Republican for a Democratic paper to be using." The doctor, who has been living in Maine the past two years or more, went to Arizona last month. He says: "Have been in poor health for several months, but under this genial climate am fast recovering. Am to engage in the mining business, so if you hear of another Senator Clark, you will know who it is."

—N. J. Brundage, superindendent of the Wellsboro district of the long distance telephone company, will leave Saturday for Elmira to assume the duties of assistant district superintendent with the same company. He will be succeeded by a Mr. Lovell, of Elmira. Mr. Brundage has been the leader of the Wellsboro Orchestra and his departure is keenly regretted by the members of that organization as well as other citizens. It is reported that Prof. John C. Bostlemann, of Corning, will give instructions on the violin to pupils in Wellsboro and will probably succeed Mr. Brundage as leader of the orchestra.

Death of a Peculiar Character.

Philip Meiner, a well-known German character of this place, died at the county poorhouse on Tuesday evening, aged about 70 years. Meiner had been seen on our streets at frequent intervals for many years and attracted more or less attention by his uncouth appearance. For the past twenty-five years or more he had lived the life of a hermit in an old hut on the Joseph Smith farm, on the Bodine road. He gained a livelihood by hunting and trapping and digging ginseng. When he visited town he always had a dirty looking bag strapped over his shoulder in which he carried his game or ginseng.

We understand that before coming to this locality Mr. Meiner lived in one of the suburban districts of Chicago and during the great fire in that city he lost his wife and children, together with his home and other property.

The deceased was [illegible] having been a member of Company E. of the Old Bucktails. The funeral will be held this afternoon and will be in charge of the old veterans of this place.

Democratic Borough Ticket.

At the Democratic caucuses held last evening the following ticket was nominated:

Justice of the Peace—O. H. Davis.
Auditor—A. L. Bailey.

FIRST WARD.

Councilman—Newell R. White.
Judge of Election—Herbert Radeker.
Inspector of Election—Leon A. Sears.
[illegible]
Judge of Election—John F. Gartland.
Inspector of Election—John J. Carey.

DEANE—SMITH.

A Pretty Pink and White Wedding Last Evening.

At 5 o'clock last evening the home of Mrs. Sarah L. Stone on Nichols street was the scene of a very pretty wedding, the contracting parties being Miss Emma M. Smith, a niece of Mrs. Stone, and Alan B. Deane, the son of D. L. Deane, Esq., both of this place. The parlors were very tastefully decorated with pink and white cut flowers and palms, the arch being a bower of greens and flowers. Streamers of pink and white adorned the ceiling.

Preceding the ceremony Miss Mame Gartland rendered the beautiful solo, "O Promise Me." As Mrs. W. G. Pitts played Mendelshon's Wedding March the bridal party appeared and proceeded slowly to the arch between the parlors, where the ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. A. C. Shaw. The bride, carrying white carnations and attired in her traveling gown of blue panama, with white silk waist, came first on the arm of the best man, Leroy Bowers, a brother of the groom. The groom followed with the bridesmaid, Miss Sarah Gartland, who wore a [illegible] with pink silk waist and carried pink carnations.

After the silken knot was tied the guests were ushered into the dining room, where covers were laid for sixty, and a sumptuous supper in four courses was served by Miss Biggs. The tables were decorated with pink and white carnations and smilax and the bride's table, where eight were seated, was centered with a brass candlebra and scattered with flowers.

As a mark of the esteem in which the happy young couple are held by their many friends they were the recipients of numerous handsome and valuable gifts, cut glass and silver predominating.

Mr. and Mrs. Deane left on the 6:25 evening train for a trip to Philadelphia, New York and Washington. After February 10th they will receive their friends at the home of D. L. Deane, Esq., on Pearl street, where they will reside.

Among the out of town guests were Mrs. Michael Collins, of Bath, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith, of Corning; Mr. and Mrs. Mark Spink, of Hornellsville; Miss Georgia and Harry Phillips, of Dundee; Mr. and Mrs. Guy and Miss Guy, of Blossburg.

WELLSBORO TEAM WINS.

Defeated the Corning Bowlers By a Total of 178 Pins.

The Wellsboro bowling team, which defeated the "Old Guards" of Corning last Wednesday evening at the Spencer & Sullivan alleys, visited the Crystal City on Monday evening and administered another severe drubbing to the Corning bowlers. Three games were played, Wellsboro winning by a total of 178 pins. In only one of the three games was Corning able to make a higher score than the home team, as will be seen by the following:

WELLSBORO.

	First Game.	Second Game.	Third Game.
Shaif	162	141	138
McNulty	140	122	152
Childs	125	165	172
Rogers	121	140	159
Edwards	157	156	136
Sullivan	111	118	146
Totals	816	842	903

CORNING.

	First Game.	Second Game.	Third Game.
Costello	146	151	117
Andrew	155	119	136
Clancy	140	139	134
Swan	132	126	122
McAlpine	164	113	102
Boyle	146	126	124
Totals	883	765	735

TOTAL.

Wellsboro	2,561
Corning	2,383
	178

Childs bowled the best for the home team with an average of 154, followed by Edwards with 150.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

A Spirited Contest for Some of the Offices Named at the Caucuses.

More than the usual interest appeared to be manifested in the nomination of candidates for borough offices at the Republican caucuses held last Friday evening, which were very largely attended. At the meeting in the court house there was no opposition to the nomination of O. H. Davis for Justice of the Peace and D. Z. Swan and N. B. Leslie for Auditors.

At the caucus for the First ward the contest for Councilman resulted as follows: B. F. Spencer, 62; Dr. J. P. Longwell, 54. The other nominations were as follows: Assessor, M. L. Klock; Judge of Election, E. S. Dartt; Inspector of Election, B. E. Francis.

There was a spirited contest for several of the offices in the Second ward, which resulted as follows:

Councilmen, two to be elected—C. W. Redling, 27; C. E. Hyer, 62; O. G. Paggett, 31; James Ives, 15.

[illegible] R. H. Smith, 58; E. H. Owlett, 49.

Assessor—Geo. Green, 92.

Judge of Election—A. H. Dartt, 88.

Inspector of Election—Frank R. Benjamin, 74; E. H. Derby, 5.

That January Thaw.

The thaw of last Friday and Saturday did little or no damage in this borough. Although the creeks were bank full the ice broke up and moved out without causing any serious disturbance. The road at the narrows between Stokesdale and the Junction was flooded and interfered with travel Friday evening. During the thaw it was the first time the atmosphere had been [illegible] the freezing point since [illegible] [illegible] do a great deal of [illegible] and [illegible] generations.

THE JANUARY COURT

But Little Business of Special Importance Transacted This Week.

TRIVIAL CRIMINAL CASES

A Dog Suit Quickly Disposed of—Traverse Jurors Discharged on Tuesday Afternoon—Grand Jurors Completed Their Work Yesterday Morning.

The regular term of court convened Monday afternoon with Judge Ormerod, of Potter county, on the bench. After the usual routine business the grand jury was called and William R. Logan, of Blossburg, was appointed foreman. The Court then delivered the usual charge as to their duties and especially emphasized the importance of keeping secret all that transpired during their deliberations.

The first case on the criminal list [illegible] Wood, charged with assault and battery, was settled.

The case of the Commonwealth against Ernest Scheider, charged with fornication and bastardy, was continued until the next term.

No other cases on the list being ready for trial, owing to the absence of witnesses, court was adjourned till 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The case of the Commonwealth against Leroy P. Davis, of Osceola, charged with cruelty to animals, was called for trial Tuesday morning. The prosecutor, Capt. C. R. Taylor, alleged that Davis had maliciously killed a valuable dog belonging to him. The defendant, while he did not deny the shooting, offered as an excuse that the dog had killed several Belgian hares, the property of the defendant. The jury found the defendant not guilty, and divided the costs between the defendant and prosecutor.

A jury was then taken in the case of Commonwealth against Wilson Fenton, charged with assault and battery, and aggravated assault and battery. The jury, after listening to evidence of several witnesses on each side, retired and in a short time returned a verdict of not guilty and divided the costs between the prosecutor and the defendant.

The next case called was the Commonwealth againt George McGee, charged with assault and battery. The defendant, it will be remembered, was the man who created a disturbance in Roff's restaurant on January 4th by refusing to pay for a dish of oysters which he had eaten. At the time he displayed a "billy," with which he proposed to "clean out the ranch," as he expressed it. He had no counsel and the Court appointed Charles Cornelius, Esq., to take charge of his case.

After the Commonwealth had sworn two witnesses Mr. Cornelius asked leave to change the plea from not guilty to guilty. This was granted him.

Judge Ormerod, after reprimanding the prisoner severely for carrying concealed weapons, sentenced him to nine months confinement in the county jail and $50 fine.

The grand jury returned the following true bills:

Frank Appleby, larceny and robbery.

Charles Callahan, robbery.

George E. Statts, fraudulently removing property with intent to defraud.

The following bills were ignored:

Charles Williams, larceny as bailee and embezzlement; county to pay the costs.

W. E. Pratt, adultery, bigamy and desertion; prosecutrix to pay the costs.

Mary Ann Peck, assault and battery; prosecutor to pay the costs.

There being no further business for the traverse jurors they were all discharged Tuesday afternoon. The grand jurors also completed their work but did not visit the county buildings until yesterday morning, after which they filed the following report:

We, the grand jury for the January sessions, 1904, make the following report: That we have disposed of all the business coming before us as expeditiously as possible; that we have examined the jail, the county buildings and the poorhouse and farm, and find them all in good condition; and we especially commend the Superintendent of the county farm for his labor, care and taste in keeping the property in good condition and state of cleanliness.

We are informed by the Superintendent that the water supply for the county almshouse is insufficient, and the present water supply is taken from a small creek south of the buildings. That, in order to provide a sufficient supply of pure water for the county farm, and also to provide for some fire protection, we recommend that a proper well be drilled on the hill west of the county house near the present reservoir, and that this be supplied with a suitable windmill to pump the water into the reservoir, and that the county house be connected by proper water pipes and fixtures and hose to properly distribute the water and to make all provisions that are practicable for fire protection.

We approve of the effort of the present board of County Commissioners to reduce the amount paid for outside relief of the poor, and trust that they will continue this effort as far as practicable. It appearing that the expense of maintaining the insane patients at the State hospital for the insane is a large burden on the taxpayers, we recommend that the County Commissioners carefully consider the plan of building a separate building for the care of the insane on the county farm.

We would commend the District Attorney for his care and fidelity in the discharge of his duties in saving the county trouble and cost.

W. R. LOGAN, *Foreman.*

Lumber Contract Awarded.

Councilmen Sherwood, Rogers, Kelsey and Blatchley were present at the regular meeting of the Borough Council on Monday evening.

Bills for labor and insurance premiums on the borough building, amounting to $92.33, were audited.

The Clerk announced that he had received a number of bids to furnish the borough with lumber for the coming year. The bids as read by the Clerk for 80,000 feet of lumber were as follows: Newman Holton, of Rutland, $18.25 per thousand; E. Matson, Jr., $17.75 for 35,000 feet and $17 for 45,000 feet; Wellsboro Lumber Company, $17.35.

The bids for 100 white oak piles were as follows: S. X. Blackwell, 15 cents per foot on board cars; Frank Losinger, Marsh Creek, 15 cents per foot delivered at borough lumber yard; Wm. Kimball, $3.50 each.

After computing the totals of the two best bids for lumber E. Matson, Jr., was awarded the contract for the lumber and Frank Losinger for the piles.

The resignation of Chas. E. Grinnell as Borough Auditor was accepted.

Early Closing Movement.

WELLSBORO, Jan. 27.—The 6 o'clock closing of stores in Wellsboro is the result of mature deliberation and wisest judgment of the most enterprising and wideawake local business men, and is worthy of the endorsement of every right-minded man and woman. From 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. is long enough for the many young women clerks to stand on their feet waiting on customers, in order to earn a livelihood, and the time is ample for any person to make all necessary purchases. There are a thousand reasons in favor of early closing; but any intelligent person doesn't need a diagram. This is a progressive age. Wellsboro to-day has lost its lethargy of a generation ago, when merchants just "kept store," with a customer now and then, and watched each other to see who could keep their stores open the latest at night. This suited the story-telling and gossiping loafers, but a change has taken place. The 6 o'clock closing should be encouraged and endorsed.

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

BORN.

UNGER.—In New York, January 23, 1904, to the wife of Dr. Samuel Unger, a son.

MARRIED.

WARFLE—TUBBS.—At Addison, N. Y., January 16, 1904, by Rev. D. Mackay, Mr. Enos Warfle, of Freeman, N. Y., and Mrs. Vilda Tubbs, of Clymer, Pa.

BROOK—BROWN.—At Elmira, N. Y., January 25, 1904, by Rev. H. S. Southall, Mr. Charles W. Brook and Miss Della May Brown, both of Elkland, Pa.

DAY—STEERE.—At Elmira, N. Y., January 25, 1904, by Rev. Geo. H. Haigh, Mr. Fred C. Day, of Mansfield, Pa., and Miss Fannie E. Steere, of Elmira.

IN MEMORIAM.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed by the Wellsboro Tent, No. 152, Knights of the Maccabees, at a regular meeting Tuesday evening, Jan. 12th:

Whereas, our late Brother, Sir Knight Daniel Peake, has been taken from his earthly labors and the ranks of our order, therefore be it

Resolved, that by his sudden death this order has been deprived of one of its most worthy members, his family of a kind and loving husband and father and this community of a most useful and upright citizen.

Resolved, that we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family, that we treasure the memory of our exemplary Brother, and that as a token of respect we drape the charter with emblems of mourning for our comrade; that these resolutions be recorded on the minutes and a copy be sent to the family as a memorial from this order.

WM. BENJAMIN,
D. W. NAVLE,
JAMES IVES,
Committee.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES

ESTABLISHED 1864.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF WELLSBORO, PA.

W. D. VAN HORN, President. W. W. MILLER, Vice-Pres't and Cashier.

CAPITAL, $125,000
SURPLUS, 250,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, 7,500

WE INVITE YOUR DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

THREE PER CENT. INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS

BANKING BY MAIL.

HUGH YOUNG, PRESIDENT. L. L. BAILEY, VICE-PRES'T & S. E.
HENRY C. COX, TREAS. & ASS'T SEC'Y.

Tioga County Savings & Trust Co.

WELLSBORO, PA.

CAPITAL, $125,000

The only Burglar Proof Vault and Burglar Alarm System in Tioga County.

Safe Deposit Boxes that are safe.

The most modern and up-to-date Banking Institution in Northern Pennsylvania.

In addition to our Savings and Trust Departments we do a General Banking Business.

NOTE OUR INTEREST RATES:

2 PER CENT. on daily balances, subject to check, inquire for particulars.

3 PER CENT. per annum on Certificates of Deposit IF LEFT SIX MONTHS; [illegible] year.

3½ PER CENT. in Savings Department, compounded semi-annually.

COME IN AND SEE US.

FINE CANNED GOODS. If you want something extra good in this line give us a trial order.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES THE VERY BEST BRANDS.

OUR TEAS and COFFEES ARE GIVING THE BEST OF SATISFACTION. TRY THEM.

Farm produce taken in exchange for Groceries, Crockery, etc.

R. A. LORENZ & CO.

The Gazette.

WELLSBORO, PA.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1904.

FRANK CONEVERY, Editor and Proprietor.

Local and Long Distance Telephone Connection.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The following named person is announced as a candidate for the office specified below, subject to the decision of the Republican voters of Tioga county at the primary election:

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
MELVIN B. STEBBINS, Wellsboro.

IN Philadelphia the Republican party is running a candidate for Congress who has a claim against the city for $104,000 damages to real estate assessed at $78,000. In Philadelphia they will probably elect him to Congress and pay the bill.

THERE is now pending in Congress a bill introduced by the Hon. Walter P. Brownlow, of Tennessee, and the Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger, Senator from New Hampshire, appropriating $24,000,000 as national aid for the building of wagon roads. This sum is to be distributed to each State according to its population, except that no State is to receive less than $250,000. The States and counties receiving this money must add a like amount, so that $48,000,000 will be expended in the building of wagon roads. Under the pro rata of the new bill Pennsylvania would receive $1,828,000 to improve her roads. This sum would certainly be a handsome addition to the fund for good roads provided by the recent act of Assembly.

A NEW YORK newspaper last Sunday published the results of a partial poll of Democratic National and State Committeemen and editors on the question of the reaffirmation of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms by the National convention at St. Louis in July. Only eight members of the National Committee responded to the query, but every one of the eight expressed emphatic protest against reaffirmation. Of the ten State committeemen quoted six are against reaffirmation. Nineteen of the twenty-one representative editors who answered to the question spoke strongly against Mr. Bryan's contention. This, unquestionably is fairly representative of the dominant Democratic sentiment of the time, and it is hoped it will have the desired effect upon Mr. Bryan.

THE number of soldiers engaged in the Civil War on both sides is always interesting and pretty sure to originate debate. In a paper on this subject Colonel Britton, of the army, recalls the fact that the number of soldiers pitted against the Confederate States by the United States in the Civil War, [illegible] was 2,326,168, the number of Union volunteers in service at the close of the Civil War being 1,034,064. On a like basis the South had not over 600,000 altogether to oppose these millions. This estimate goes to the outside as to the Union soldiers, and to the minimum as to the Confederates. The Pittsburg *Post* says: "There is no question that the Union side had great additions from foreign countries, as well as from Union men in the Southern States. The fighting temper of the South was indisputable. Maryland, for example, furnished 46,638 Union troops, or more than New Hampshire, Vermont, Kansas, Rhode Island, West Virginia or Minnesota. Kentucky supplied 75,760, or more than Maine or Connecticut; and within a thousand of as many as Iowa or New Jersey. Kentucky furnished its quota to both armies."

Owner of Railroad Put Off Train.

A peculiar circumstance is reported from Coniston, N. Y. Joseph B. Rumsey, of Oswayo, Potter county, a former resident of Sullivan, this county, who was the builder of the New York & Pennsylvania railroad, which runs from Canisteo about 60 miles down into Pennsylvania, boarded the train on that road, ostensibly to ride home. Mr. Rumsey claims that he has never received his pay for building the road and the matter is still in the courts.

The conductor approached Mr. Rumsey and asked him for his ticket. The latter replied that he had no ticket or [illegible] as he supposed to own the railroad he was riding over. The conductor would not see it that way and put [illegible] of the [illegible] the train. Mr. Rumsey was compelled to hire a livery rig to carry him the remainder of the distance.

Death of Young Lady at Morris.

MORRIS, Jan. 27.—Miss Mary Hurley, one of the most highly esteemed young ladies of this place, died at her home last Wednesday morning, of pneumonia, aged [illegible] years. [illegible] will be greatly missed [illegible] all who knew her. She is survived [illegible] and two sisters and five [illegible] Nellie, of Lock [illegible] Frank and David Hur[illegible] [illegible]

WASHINGTON LETTER

Administration in a Heap of Trouble About the Panama Scandal.

GEN. MILES FOR PRESIDENT

Mentioned as a Favorable Candidate for the Democratic Ticket—Bill to Admit New Mexico and Arizonia as One State—Body of James Smithson Arrives.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—After months of merciless pummeling from the Democrats [illegible] Senators [illegible] at last put forward one of the very weakest of their number to parry the attack—Senator Platt, of Connecticut. The Nutmeg State is now almost unrepresented in Congress. In the House its members are of little consequence, and scarcely known by name outside of their own neighborhood, while, in the Senate, Gen. Hawley is a paralytic and confined to his home and Platt is aged and feeble. "It is a disgrace to the Senate," he faltered, "that our President should be charged here with entering into a conspiracy to incite rebellion in Panama." There was a moment's interruption as Senator Teller replied, "It is a disgrace to the country that the charge is true." Mr. Platt contradicted the assertion and then he spent an hour to prove what nobody has ever denied, that the President has a constitutional right to send the navy to any part of the world where Americans are attacked. This he repeated, in every form he could think of; but he dodged the question which he was urged to answer: Had the President a right, legal or moral, to order our naval officers to Panama to prevent the landing of Colombian troops within fifty miles of the railroad, when their object was to enforce law and maintain order in Colombia's own territory? "Yes, we will answer that by and by," is the only reply this question has yet received in the Senate.

The administration is in a heap of trouble about a terrible Panama scandal reported from Paris and involving Bunau-Varilla, the garrulous minister from Panama. It is to the effect that this man swindled the French Panama Canal Company by means of false reports of excavations made by which he received some half a million dollars in a corrupt "rake-off." The President is greatly worried and the Panama patriot has been called to hurried consultations.

For Democratic candidates the names oftenest heard are Gorman, Parker, Hearst and Olney, in their order; but there is strong undertow for Lieutenant General Miles. Is he Bryan's "dark horse"? He is entirely acceptable to all wings of the party and a warm friend of both Cleveland and Bryan. His adoption by the Iroquois Club of Chicago gave a new impetus to the movement last week, and Miles' name is likely to be spoken in any conversation on the coming selection. While not a ward heeler or a spellbinder in any sense, his friends hold that no candidate possesses more attractive qualities calculated to win. Is not Root's fulsome eulogy of General Young, recently retired, in sharp contrast to the curt and insolent order retiring General Miles a few months ago?

The bill in Congress to admit New Mexico and Arizona as one State causes considerably adverse comment in Congress. Attention is called to the fact that it would take a railroad train as long to go through that State from east to west as to go from St. Louis to Boston. There are only about a quarter as many people in Arizona as there are in the city of Washington.

If not a scandal, the condition of the Red Cross Society comes perilously near it. For more than a generation Miss Clara Barton and her official associates have been disbursing its funds without making any proper account to the public that furnished the money. Your correspondent warned Miss Barton ten years ago that trouble would grow out of this negligence, but she and the Doctor, her Secretary, preferred to wait for it. Now Congress is overhauling the whole outfit.

"Pious" originally meant affectionate. Aeneas was called pious because he buried his father, and Antigone was called pious because she buried her brother. Congress seems to have a similar ambition. They buried one of their number last week with the usual extravagance. A committee of twelve or fifteen chartered a Pullman to Illinois and back,—a load of grief-stricken junketers, and all they can eat and all they can drink at the expense of the government. These funerals cost the government $5,000 to $25,000 each and sometimes degenerate into a mild form of spree. Often, indeed, the official mourners drink altogether too much and there have been instances when they were disabled from performing their duty. Both parties are equally guilty of this abominable offense and it is high time it was reformed in the interest of ordinary decency.

Who says the President is arbitrary and despotic in his methods? He said yesterday, "Senator Hanna has a perfect right to become a candidate for President." This shows plainly that he is not an autocrat and that "imperialism" is a myth. His humility is touching. He hasn't issued any decree that American people shall not take part in the elections, or that the nominating convention shall not have at least some [illegible] [illegible]

States to build the Smithsonian Institution. He was a scion of the great house of Northumberland but was on the side of the colonies during the Revolution, and ridiculed his cousin, Lord Hugh Percy, who ran away during a battle of Bunker Hill. He was ambitious to be known as a benefactor of his kind "after the Northumberlands are forgotten" and he chose the surest road to immortality. He will be temporarily reburied in West Washington, but will be transferred to the Smithsonian grounds when his statue is ready.

MARSHLAND NEWS.

Death of An Estimable Young Lady—Log Train Wrecked—Grange Officers.

MARSHLANDS, Jan. 27.—Miss Dossie Schanbacher died at her home in this place last Friday, of consumption, in the 21st year of her age. Funeral services were held at the house on Monday afternoon and were attended by a large crowd of relatives and friends who sincerely mourn her untimely death. Miss Schanbacher was loved most by those who knew her best. The true type of a Christian was exemplified in her young life.

The weather has taken a severe cold. Mercury went ten below zero Monday morning.

Miss Lula Hanscom spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents.

Will Hanscom, who is employed by N. L. Hanscom, is attending court this week.

Revival services have commenced in the M. E. church. Elder Jenkins is assisted by Rev. N. W. Roff. Both are earnest men of God.

The engine on the log train was hurled headlong into Elk run by a bridge giving way one day last week. Fortunately no one was hurt. The engine was almost ruined.

Mrs. J. W. Kjelgaard, who has been in New York city for some time, will return home this week.

Farmers are rapidly leasing their land for oil. A well is to be completed within ninety days on the flat between D. K. Marsh's store and O. H. Smith's gas well. It is expected they will strike the gas vein.

The following are the newly-elected officers of Marshfield Grange: Master, N. L. Hanscom; Overseer, L. R. Champney; Chaplain, Rev. W. M. Roff; Lecturer, C. H. Watrous; L. A. S., Marion Hanscom; Asst. Steward, W. G. Champney; Secretary, Miss N. L. Hanscom. A new library is soon to be installed in the Grange and the coming year promises to be full of interest and enthusiasm.

LITTLE MARSH MATTERS.

Death of Edward Ordway—Candidates Very Plentiful for School Director.

LITTLE MARSH, Jan. 27.—Edward Ordway, who has been in failing health for nearly two years, passed away yesterday morning, aged about 36 years. He is survived by a wife and son, besides his father and two brothers, who mourn his untimely death. The deceased was a member of the Odd Fellows lodge of Keeneyville and the Knights of the Maccabees of this place.

Mrs. Bates will entertain the Dime Union on Thursday with dinner.

Mrs. T. E. Roberts and little son, George, are visiting at the home of Dr. A. L. Feltwell at Altoona. Mrs. Roberts was accompanied by her brother, Frank Hawley, of Middlebury Center.

The iron for the county bridge at the Hill place has arrived and it is hoped that it will soon be put in place. The teamsters who have been hauling heavy loads of lumber to Knoxville have been put to a great deal of inconvenience by the bridge being down.

Candidates for township offices are plenty. We fail to see what great attraction there is in the office of School Director that all the men and old bachelors are so anxious to fill the position.

Ebby Burley, the youngest son of E. R. Burley, who lives near Chatham Valley, died yesterday from an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs.

A telephone message was received here yesterday morning announcing the illness of Miss Edith French, a student at the Mansfield Normal School.

NELSON NEWS.

Pastor Preached His Farewell Sermon—Personal and Other News.

NELSON, Jan. 27.—Rev. J. H. Davis preached his farewell sermon in the Presbyterian church Sunday evening. He leaves soon for Oklahoma.

An oyster supper was held at the M. E. parsonage last Tuesday evening. It was well attended, as was also the donation held at the Presbyterian manse on the following evening.

Mrs. R. S. Bell is visiting her son at Schenectady, N. Y.

Mrs. Stella H. [illegible], who has been ill with nervous prostration, is again able to be out.

C. L. Preston, of Lawrenceville, was [illegible]

Mrs. E. W. Newell and son, Carl, of Knoxville, are visiting in town.

A sleigh load of [illegible] visited at the home of Roy Eaton in Lawrenceville on Wednesday evening.

Miss Eva Hooker entertained a select party at Birch Friday evening.

Mrs. A. J. Croffut was quite ill last week of indigestion and neuralgia, but is again able to be out.

Blossburg Man Deserts His Wife.

Fred Soper, a carpenter at Blossburg, left his home and wife last Wednesday and hasn't been heard from since. Mrs. Soper [illegible] her husband [illegible] [illegible] He is about 40 years of age.

ADVERTISED FOR A WIFE.

Covington Man and His Affianced Became Separated on Day Fixed for Marriage.

A correspondent from Wells, in Bradford county, tells the following tale which may prove of interest to some of our readers in the eastern part of the county:

A man who resides a few miles south of Covington, Pa., whom we will call John Tyler—because that is not his name—put an advertisement for a wife in a paper some time ago and it was answered by a young woman residing at Gillett. Correspondence between them was followed by a meeting, which resulted in their engagement. A couple of weeks afterward Mr. Tyler drove to Gillett a strawberry, roan horse hitched to a new wooden sled that had the appearance of being hewed out with a very dull axe. He put his turnout up at a convenient place and met his affianced bride at the home of a friend, where a few others had gathered to witness the meeting.

Mr. Tyler said he was about 40 years of age, a member of the church and that he had been married twice before, but hoped this wife would live to bury him. He was what might be styled comfortably dressed in lumberman's shoes with a stove lid polish and a pair of red woolen mittens. It was agreed that the matrimonial knot be tied in Elmira and to that city they journeyed.

But, alas, there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and lip. They became separated while endeavoring to find a minister, and after several hours of vain search for each other they both thought it a "put up job." At a late hour the intended bride went to the home of a relative with an ear seriously affected by the severe cold weather. The hero of two wives braved the fierce elements of the weather and walked twelve miles back to Gillett, got his rig and drove back wifeless to Covington.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Summary of Local Events and Happenings of the Week.

—Borough and township elections two weeks from next Tuesday.

—A cheap one will be the Erie excursion to New York city, Feb. 2d.

—The Polish residents of Blossburg have organized a dramatic company.

—The dates for the Mansfield fair have been fixed for September 20th to 23d.

—Thursday, Feb. 2d, is the date of the excursion to New York city via the Erie railroad.

—James Preston, of Farmington, recently sold a tract of lumber to Buffalo parties for $9,300.

—Westfield Masons will hold a fair soon for the purpose of raising funds for furnishing their new temple.

—Correspondents are requested to mail their communications so as to reach this office Monday evening.

—Burt Potter will take possession of his hotel property in Middlebury Center next week, when the lease of Mr. Holden expires.

—The three physicians of Knoxville have signed an agreement fixing a uniform schedule of fees for their professional services.

—James Hamilton, the well-known lumber jobber of Ansonia, has sold his jobbing interests to the Leetonia Tanning Company.

—The Potter Gas Company has announced that on Feb. 15th it will reduce the price of gas in Coudersport to six cents for 1,000 feet.

—Andrew Reeder, of Antrim, died last Saturday of pleurisy, aged 63 years. The funeral was held on Monday from the Catholic church at that place.

—J. H. Buckley, a well-known resident of Delmar, is reported in a serious condition from heart trouble. Dr. J. M. Gentry, of Stony Fork, is attending him.

—R. A. DeCoursey, of Liberty, was called to Williamsport last week by the illness of his daughter, Mrs. W. S. Merril, who was operated upon at the hospital in that city.

—The employes at Lawrenceville's cut glass factory are working nights to keep up with orders. The force is to be increased next week by the addition of twelve more men.

—On Friday, the 15th inst., while working on a bridge on the Central, near Beech Creek, Harold Mann, a resident of Tioga township, fell and broke his right leg above the ankle.

—R. M. Wright, of Galeton, a former landlord of the Atwell House at that place, attempted suicide one day last week by taking two ounces of laudanum. Domestic trouble was the cause.

—Last Thursday morning a freight engine was derailed near Holiday by the spreading of the rails. Owing to the train running at reduced speed only the engine left the track. No one was injured.

—Messrs. Coles & Vanbouren, who purchased the Troy *Gazette* about three years ago, have sold the plant to E. F. Goodwin, of Baltimore. Mr. Coles, who has conducted the paper, will return to Mansfield.

—A dwelling house occupied by Amos Slocum at Gaines was destroyed by fire last week Tuesday morning, together with the household goods. No insurance. The [illegible] E. M. Atwell.

—The body of Jerry Flynn, who five weeks ago disappeared from his home at Genesee, Potter county, was found on Monday in the [illegible] [illegible] had fallen upon Flynn and was lying [illegible] his body, which the body was [illegible]

—[illegible]

Death of Middlebury Lady.

KEENEYVILLE, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Carlos House died last Sunday after an illness of only three days, of pneumonia, aged 79 years. The funeral was held at the house on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, the services being conducted by Rev. Charles Weeks, of Elkland.

Mrs. Cooper has returned to the home of her daughter at Stokesdale after spending several weeks with her sister, Mrs. M. L. Carpenter. Mrs. Carpenter has been very sick, but is somewhat better at present.

Mrs. H. J. Shaff is spending several weeks at the home of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Rich, at Woolrich. Mr. and Mrs. Rich are happy over the recent arrival of a little daughter at their home.

Natie French is making an extended visit with friends in Potter county.

In spite of the unfavorable weather for building, Clarence Shaff has his house nearly completed.

Mrs. Annette Smith and Will Monks, who have been sick for some time, are both slowly convalescing.

Boy Horse Thief.

Samuel Colton, known as the boy horse thief, has been lodged in the Steuben county jail at Bath, N. Y. Young Colton is the self-confessed stealer of four horses. He claims to be only fourteen years of age, but his father says he is sixteen. His first crime was at Big Flats, N. Y., but in county court in Elmira sentence was suspended on account of his extreme youth.

The latest crime for which Colton will now have to answer for is stealing the horse and carriage of Mrs. J. Herbert Lawrence, of Corning, on the evening of December 23. He and a companion drove to Westfield, via Addison, sold the rig and stole another, and ran for Allegany county, where he was captured near Scio on December 26. He will be tried in the county court at Corning next month.

—Last week the GAZETTE stated that the engagement of Miss Grace Strang, of Westfield, and Frank B. Harris, of Elmira, had been announced. The item should have read Miss Grace Bliss instead of Miss Strang. The other evening Miss Strang entertained several young ladies at informal party in honor of Miss Bliss, when the engagement of the latter to Mr. Harris was announced.

$100 Reward $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Notice of Report of Viewers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the viewers appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county to assess damages and benefits occasioned by the opening of a street in the borough of Wellsboro, known as "PARK PLACE," have filed their report, in which they have awarded damages to persons injured thereby, over and above the benefits received, as follows, to wit:

To George Sloat	$25.00
To Thomas Cowley	200.00
To the heirs of C. F. Veil, dec'd	40.00
To Mrs. L. M. Fleming	75.00

That said report was filed the 16th day of January, 1904, and all parties in interest are are hereby notified that unless exceptions thereto are filed within thirty days from said date of filing the said report will be confirmed absolutely.

F. M. SHEFFER, Prothonotary.
January 28, 1904.

Notice of Report of Viewers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the viewers appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county to assess damages and benefits occasioned by the opening of an alley in the borough of Wellsboro, known as "VANHORN ALLEY," have filed their report, in which they have awarded damages to persons injured thereby over and above benefits, as follows, to wit:

To C. L. Wilcox ... $225.00

and that they have also assessed benefits against the persons benefited and the properties owned by each over and above damages sustained thereby, as follows, to wit:

A. B. Eastman	$75.00
Hugh Young	50.00
M. F. Bailey	2.00
Wm. Scheidweiler	25.00

That said report was filed on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1904, and all parties in interest are hereby notified that unless exceptions thereto be filed within thirty days from the date of filing the same the said report will be confirmed absolutely.

F. M. SHEFFER, Prothonotary.
January 28, 1904.

Bank Report.

REPORT of the condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WELLSBOROUGH, at Wellsboro in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 22, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		[illegible]
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		11,173.29
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		125,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		[illegible]
Premiums on U. S. bonds		[illegible]
Stocks, securities, etc		141,366.25
Banking-house, furniture, fixtures		[illegible]
Other real estate owned		25,056.61
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		[illegible]
Due from State Banks and bankers		14,188.90
Due from approved reserve agents		132,530.91
Checks and other cash items		[illegible]
Notes of other National Banks		1,540.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		[illegible]
Lawful money reserve in bank viz: specie	$25,750.00	
Legal-tender notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		6,250.00
Total		[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$125,000.00
Surplus fund		25,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses [illegible]		[illegible]
National Bank notes outstanding		[illegible]
Due to other National Banks		[illegible]
Dividends unpaid		[illegible]
Individual deposits subject to check	[illegible]	
Demand certificates of deposit	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States deposits		[illegible]
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

State of Pennsylvania, County of Tioga, ss:

I, W. W. Miller, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. W. MILLER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] day of January, 1904.

WALTER SHERWOOD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: H. F. Marsh, E. H. Owlett and W. [illegible], Directors.

[illegible] PROCTOR, M. D.

SPECIALIST.

Practice strictly limited to Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

[illegible]

JOB PRINTING [illegible]

Store Closes 6 p. m., Except Saturdays

ABOUT OUR ADVERTISING.

OUR aim is to make this space of as much interest to you as any other portion of this paper. It contains news of the most interesting character, money saving news. As from issue to issue new store happenings are told, it will be to your interest, as well as ours, to read them. We shall tell you about the goods, the prices, the plans that make this, Wellsboro's leading store, and about our endeavors to make it an ideal shopping place.

Most of all, we wish to impress you with the fact that every statement made here must be founded upon truth. Behind every claim and assertion we make, stands the whole Bernkopf reputation.

REMNANTS

At Remnants of Their Former Prices.

Odds and ends, left from the sale, at prices to end them quickly. No space for a whole good story, but come and see for yourself.

SOME UNUSUAL SAVINGS IN RUGS.

Rug time is nearly here. It will pay you to look ahead and take advantage of these excellent offerings.

$0.85 buys our usual $1.00 Rugs.
2.50 " " " 3.00 " "
3.15 " " " 3.75 " "

LACE CURTAINS.

A Pre-Inventory Sale.

Nothing more handsome than a pair of these fine Lace Curtains, and besides you can save a pretty penny on these.

Our $3.25 Lace Curtains at $2.93
" 2.75 " " " 2.48
" .60 " " " .54
" .50 " " " .45

MAX BERNKOPF & BRO.

Wellsboro's Leading Department Store.

THE MODEL DRY GOODS AND STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

THE [illegible]

GREAT CLEARING SALE

will continue until further notice on all Women's and Misses' Suits, Jackets, Coats and Capes, also on Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats.

Ladies' Coats.

$5 quality, Clearing Price, $2.48
9 quality, " " 4.98
10-12 " " " 7.49
13-18 " " " 9.98

Short Jacket Suits.

$10, $12, $13, $14 quality. Clearing Price, $7.49

Long Jacket Suits.

$10 quality, Clearing Price, $7.50
15 " " " 10.00
16 " " " 12.75
18 " " " 14.00
20 " " " 16.00
25 " " " 18.75

Men's and Young Men's Suits.

$5.00 Suits, Clearing Price, $3.90
7.50 " " " 4.90
10.00 " " " 7.49
12.00 " " " 9.50
15.00 " " " 11.75
18.00 " " " 14.50
20.00 " " " 16.00
25.00 " " " 18.75

Men's and Young Men's Overcoats.

$5.00 Overcoats, Clearing Price, [illegible]
7.50 " " " 4.75
10.00 " " " 7.25
12.00 " " " 9.00
15.00 " " " 11.50
18.00 " " " 14.00
20.00 " " " 15.75

The people of Wellsboro and vicinity should not miss this great opportunity at

THE DOUBLE STORE,

Model Dry Goods House & Star Clothing House

Outfitters for Men, Women, Misses, Boys and Children from Head to Foot.

FINKELSTEIN BROTHERS, Props.

Love's Labor Lost

(Copyright, 1903, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

HIS name was Frederick Algernon [illegible] G. Pinkington, but by his associates in the swell [illegible] where he moved he was familiarly addressed at hearing as Sissy Pinkey; and well did the name seem bestowed, for a more pink and white complexion than Pinkey's it would be hard to find on the stage or outside a doll shop.

His little, round, expressionless face was adorned by a soft, downy mustache, which, when he puckered up his cherry red lips, preparatory to uttering his favorite ejaculation, "Oh, mercy!" formed in the center and down at the ends like a cupid's bow.

His hands were soft, white and felt like a bunch of wet cigarettes. He wore his hair parted mathematically in the center, letting it ripple back on either side in a series of glossy wavelets, which, with a gold chained monocle, he considered irresistible.

Pinkey was an only son and lived with his parents in the brownstone upon Swell Hill. He had tried Harvard, from which he had returned the first half and when questioned by interested friends had replied in a weary tone, "Oh, bwain fag, dontcherknow?" Besides living with his parents, Pinkey's chief occupation was studying the fashion plates, of which he was a living prototype, and attending the numerous social functions of his set.

Never was he more in his element than when gliding over the polished floor of a ball room to the dreamy strains of a waltz, or helping dish out the ice cream or pass the sandwiches at an outing, when the girls would tie a big apron on him and tell him how good he was.

Besides dancing, Pinkey's one other accomplishment was singing; he could sing, and no sailing party down the Bay was complete without Pinkey and his guitar, when they would perch him upon the edge of the deck house, where, to the tinkle of the guitar, he would warble sentimental ballads and throw ravishing glances at Maud Chalmers, who, watching the little rosebud mouth and the curving mustache, would think of an o with a breve over it, and smile broadly at his most touching passages. But this did not disconcert Pinkey; for anything that Maud did was "comme il faut." In fact, Pinkey would have most willingly laid down and let Maud plant her dainty foot upon his four-inch-collar-incased neck, or, for that matter, tramp promiscuously all over him, for he was desperately in love with her. But, then, in this respect he was no different from a whole lot of other fellows, who gladly would have done the same thing; for tall, handsome, genial Maud was prime favorite with everyone.

Pinkey was a frequent caller at Maud's, and when Rose Denison remonstrated with her for allowing him to come, thus encouraging him in a hopeless cause, she had replied:

"Yes, I know, but he is really interesting and I like to study him. I really do, as he is a species of the 'genus homo,' and then, he is such a harmless little creature, I really haven't the heart to hurt him."

"But," persisted Rose, "you know that he will pop just as sure as the world."

"Oh, yes, I suppose so," exclaimed Maud, wearily; "they all do sooner or later, but I haven't given him the least reason to, and if he will, he will, that's all. I don't believe he is quite the kind to 'shuffle off this mortal coil' through the agency of a broken heart, anyway."

And sure enough, as those prejudiced, Pinkey did pop. He had now been paying her every attention for some time and, as far as he could see, his suit had prospered unusually well. To be sure, whenever he mentioned anything touching the subject, she had always in some deft way led him to talk of other things, but then this was most natural in a girl of Maud's refined temperament, and was no criterion of her true feelings at all. In fact, his sky seemed unusually bright, the only cloud appearing therein when he found Smith or some of the other fellows at Maud's, which, of late, was getting to be a rather frequent occurrence. But then, moths and other bugs are always attracted by a bright light, anyway; however, lest some of them might, in some accidental way, damage his suit, he would effectually remove even those remote chances by proposing without delay.

With this end in view he called one evening and, after some circumfluous gossip, suddenly drew his chair squarely round in front of the settee upon which she was sitting and, clasping his hands in his lap, exclaimed:

"Maud, I love you!"

Although expecting the blow to fall at any moment, as she afterwards explained, she did not expect anything quite so sudden as this, and was considerably startled.

"Why, Mr. Pinkington!" she gasped, "This is so sudden! But, really, I can't, in the slightest way, return your affection."

"Why, Miss Maud—surely, you must have known—surely you must have seen how much I think of you—how much you are to me!"

It was with regret now that she thought of the advice of Rose, but it was too late; and the ludicrous side of the thing appearing to her, she with difficulty suppressed a desire to laugh outright as she replied:

"Now, Mr. Pinkington, don't you think it would be a very inconvenient arrangement if we were to marry; for you are so very timid, and being only a girl, I am not inclined to a superfluity of bravery. Why, burglars could come into the house and take everything we had and neither of us would dare [illegible]

[illegible] exclaimed [illegible] in an agony of despair. "You think me a coward, and [illegible] scary thing [illegible] from the house.

As he hurried [illegible] greatest his mind was filled with one [illegible] thought—that she considered him as [illegible] or a coward.

than useful. But he would show not it would yet make her acknowledge that he was a man, even if he must go through the country in an automobile, or pull in a barge in the [illegible] down the bay. But [illegible] to prove his bravery, and although he [illegible] the conclusion that he would have to wait until an opportunity presented itself. From now on his every energy was bent to this end.

He eagerly conned the papers from day to day for accounts of fires or other disasters in which bravery could be shown; and continually pictured himself hanging from the bit of a plunging runaway or dragging his battered form—in whose arms reposed a fair victim—from the debris of a railroad wreck.

As he walked the streets he kept a close watch upon all equipages in sight, and was ready to dodge at their bridles at the first suspicious move; or, if he saw a car about to go out upon a bridge or trestle, he waited until it was safely over lest the structure give way and precipitate it to the depths below.

Thus he waited on when, one night, as he was returning from his office, he heard the distant clanging of a gong behind him, and in another moment an engine and trucks had crashed by in answer to an alarm. Perhaps this was his opportunity—who could tell! In another moment he was hurrying along with the throng in the wake of the engine.

The fire proved to be in a large building, one half of which was used as a medical college. The smoke was rolling from the windows at the far end of the structure in great black clouds, occasionally lit up by a lurid tongue of flame. Standing round was a great throng, kept back by a cordon of police.

Pushing his way through the closely packed mass to the front, he stood for a moment gazing at the burning building. Perhaps there yet remained someone cut off from escape. Espying an open door at the rear he suddenly hurled himself from the throng, across the open space and entered. From the door a flight of steps led upward, and, dashing up, he found himself in a long hall or corridor which was rapidly filling with smoke. Getting down on his hands and knees he crept quickly along close to the wall until he suddenly brought up against a door, which, upon being pushed open, emitted a still greater volume of smoke, nearly choking him. He lay still for a moment until he again caught his breath and then pushed into the room. He could not see, but as he crept forward his hand suddenly struck against something which, on feeling farther, proved to be a human form; evidently someone overcome by the fumes and smoke. When he reached over to grasp the unconscious form to drag it from the room his hand came in contact with another lying close to the first. By a superhuman effort he lifted one of the inanimate forms in his arms and half carried, half dragged it through the hall, down the stairs to the street. Rushing back through the smoke, nearly strangled, he succeeded in reaching the other body and bearing it down, when he fell, nearly overcome.

Willing hands helped him back across the open space to the crowd, where he was at once buttonholed by a reporter who inquired his name; the rescued having been taken away in ambulances.

As he slowly proceeded homeward some hours later he presented a sorry spectacle; his hat was gone, his clothes were soiled and rumpled, while his collar hung a forlorn wreck about his neck. But then what were appearances to him now? Hadn't he vindicated himself; proved his worth? What would she say now? And his heart leaped at the thought of the victory.

It was late the next morning when he arose, stiff and sore. His first thought was what she would think of him now when she saw the papers—the papers! With a bound he was out of bed, and partially dressed, rushed down stairs and, seizing the morning's paper, just brought in, feverishly scanned its columns for an account of the fire. Yes, there it was, in big headlines—

"Big blaze! The Bank block nearly destroyed by fire!"

Following this was an account of the fire, but no mention of his part. Yes—there it was, farther down:

"An incident of the fire was the action of a young man well known in society who, in his excitement, rushed into the building and, making his way to the rooms of the Proham Medical College, rescued two supposed victims of suffocation, which proved to be a pair of cadavers recently delivered to the dissecting room of the—"

The papers fell from Pinkey's hand and he fell into a chair.

Maud has not yet received the proof.

X-RAY TURNS NEGROES WHITE.

Effects on Cancer and Lupus Discussed by American Roentgen Society at Philadelphia.

The curative properties of the X-ray on cancer and lupus occupied the greater part of the closing session of the American Roentgen Ray society at Philadelphia recently. The general conclusion was that the ray already had been of great value in many cases of cancer, but that it should follow a surgical operation. On lupus the ray is extremely successful. It was also brought out that not only could cancer be cured by the rays, but that under continued exposure cancer might be caused. Dr. Henry K. Pancoast, of the University of Pennsylvania, called attention to one remarkable feature of the effect of the X-rays upon negroes. In every case the part subjected to the rays had turned white, and after a year or more the skin has remained like that of a white man.

English Like Cheese.

Englishmen's [illegible] consumption is greater than that of any other country [illegible]

Lays a Tiled [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] than the [illegible]

London Police Patrol.

London policemen patrol 2,445½ miles of streets.

JAPAN'S NAVAL POWER.

Marvelous Progress Since the Nation Became Master of a Great Naval Power.

In 1853 Queen Victoria presented a [illegible] to the Japanese Home British bluejackets to the duty of instructing the Japanese in the management of that class of vessel. The Japanese undertook to handle the craft before they had thoroughly learned their lessons and on the first voyage, when they wished to stop, they discovered that they had forgotten how this operation was performed. They therefore steamed round and round the port of [illegible] until the fires died down, and then the yacht was tugged home, says the North American Review. Since then Japan has risen to the position of one of the great naval powers, and her progress of recent years has been nothing short of marvelous. At the time of her war with China her whole fleet displaced about 30,000 tons; to-day the aggregate displacement is over 250,000 tons. Japan has a fishing population of nearly 2,000,000 men, and from this section of the community she draws her seamen. Hitherto she has been depending upon other countries for the construction of her vessels, but the time is near at hand when she will be able to throw off the assistance of the western world. Her arsenals are already capable of building protected cruisers and torpedo craft, and a gun factory and armor plate factory are now being established which will soon be ready to begin work.

Her seamen are men of intelligence, resource and sea-lore, and capable of quickly acquiring sufficient mechanical skill to enable them to control the complex mechanism of their modern men-of-war with complete success. They desire no pampering and they can live on the simplest food and sleep anywhere; but in their new ships they have more air, and, in some respects, greater comforts than are to be found on many, if not most, British men-of-war. These sailors of the far east take things very much as they find them, with a stoical calm. They face danger with much the same spirit with which they take their pleasure, and in spite of the rapid strides which civilization has made in their country their luxuries are few and they are contented and happy. They are devoted to simple sports, to fencing and to acting; no one can ever forget the dramatic entertainments on board Japanese men-of-war who has been privileged to witness them. Nor does the memory soon become dim of one of these ships when decked out in gala dress with chrysanthemums, cherry blossoms and other blooms typical of Japan enlivening the grim aspects of the decks. The men are adepts in the making of imitation paper flowers, which so closely resemble the handiwork of nature that at a casual glance one hardly notices the deception.

THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

This Writer Says They Are Not Lying Awake Nights to Hate Americans.

The people of the United States are prone to accept every cock and bull story that sensation mongers circulate about Germany. We must acknowledge that the kaiser has sadly misunderstood us in the past, that his people have been inclined to envy our commercial supremacy, but that Emperor William and his advisers are strengthening the German army and enlarging the German navy with the idea of eventually going to war with the United States we must seriously doubt, says a writer in the Albany Press-Knickerbocker.

During the past spring the writer spent several weeks in Germany. From the time he landed at Cuxhafen until he sped toward the south of Europe he [illegible] an act which might lead him to infer that there was any serious prejudice against Americans. In Hamburg, in Berlin, in Potsdam, in the Black Forest district, in Giesson, in Frankfort, in Wiesbaden, and down the Rhine to Cologne, the writer never heard any remark that aroused a suspicion that the kaiser was preparing to turn his guns on the statue of Liberty in New York harbor. The statesmen of Germany are not all agrarians, and the agrarians are the people who may have an idea that the United States is a dangerous commercial rival. Prince Henry's visit to the United States had an excellent effect upon the masses of Germany. To-day, if an American sits down with an intelligent resident of Hamburg or Berlin, the latter is likely to refer in glowing terms to America's hospitable treatment of Germany's most popular member of the royal house.

The Germans may not be disposed to accept the Monroe doctrine at the present time, they may even endeavor to secure the pick of the trade in South America, but they are not impatiently awaiting the time when them can lock horns with the United States. We predict that in the years to come Germany and the United States will be fast friends, who will mutually engage in noble undertakings, which must make the world a better world for all classes.

Here's to Germany—our friend and future ally.

TO MAKE COKE FROM PEAT.

Company Organized in Massachusetts Secures Option on Land and Fuel Will Be Manufactured.

Edward Atkinson's process of manufacturing coke from peat has so far advanced that a company known as the Peat & Fuel Company of America has secured an option on nearly 500 acres of the meadows at Brookfield, Mass. The object is to secure the peat which underlies the meadows to the depth of from eight to 30 feet.

As in most of Mr. Atkinson's inventions, errors are necessary. The company expects to have a plant running, with a capacity of 6,25 tons a day, in ten days. [illegible] the output to 150 tons. All material will be had from the [illegible]

Nobody Want It.

In Mr. [illegible] there are [illegible] that [illegible] make [illegible] which are ultimately around 50,000,000,000 yards of it.

BEES FOR [illegible]

Novel Industry Carried On in New York City.

Queen Bees Reared in the West and South Are Brought to Buyers in the West Indies.

Of the many orders for queer things received by New York exporters from various quarters of the globe, perhaps none is more interesting than an occasional request for queen bees. Such orders come principally from the West Indies, and inasmuch as the commission merchant is generally called upon to handle the honey and wax produced there by the progeny of these insects, he finds a safe business investment in shipping the bees, even though they are no source of profit in themselves, says the New York Post.

Queen bees are reared in the west and south, in the districts where clover is abundant, and the business is by no means insignificant. Ohio is a large breeding center. There is one firm in Medina which has 600 colonies devoted to the rearing of the queens, besides [illegible] manufactured the hundred and one things used by the up-to-date bee keeper.

There are many grades of queen bees, and the breeder must thoroughly understand the highly organized insects if he expects to produce vigorous, healthy stock that can be depended on to gather honey in large quantities. To this end he selects for mothers none but honey queens (usually imported)—queens whose progeny have excelled all others in the apiary. In placing his order the buyer is requested to specify whether he desires a "red clover" or a "honey" queen. The first mentioned stock is bred for red clover, while the last named will show up well during an ordinary honey flow from clover, basswood and other flowers. The prices vary according to the grades. An untested queen costs one dollar, a tested queen two dollars, and those called select tested, three dollars. Breeding queens and select breeding queens bring five dollars and $7.50, respectively, and an "extra select," one year old, is worth $10. Imported Italian queens, furnished by the best breeders of that country, are the ones usually sent to the West Indies, and they are thoroughly tested in the western apiaries before shipment. They cost from three to five dollars each, but common Italian queens, bred in this country from pure imported stock, can be bought at lower figures.

Bees canont be supplied before May 15 nor later than November 15. They travel in a certain amount of luxury, being shipped in ventilated boxes, containing one or more roomy apartments, and the postage to all parts of the United States and Canada is one cent. All the cages, as they are called, are provisioned with special bee candy, so that the queen may never go hungry, and the export cages, in addition, with a small portion of sealed honey. The honey and the prepared food make a satisfactory combination, and 50 to 75 per cent. of the queens are delivered alive, no matter what length the journey may be. Bees for export travel in cages larger than the ordinary size, and come to New York through the mails or by express, afterward going to their West Indian destination, not in a mailbag, but under the care of the steamer's purser. The cages are marked "Queen bee! Deliver quick!" and postmen, expressmen and ship's officers follow the instructions faithfully.

Cuba, Jamaica and Santo Domingo are the islands to which the greatest number of queens are sent, and it is from there that New York receives the bulk of its imported honey. Last year more than 13,000 packages—tierces, barrels and [illegible] as a tierce will hold 100 gallons, a barrel 50 and a tin something less than 20 gallons, it may be seen that the merchant is amply repaid for the trouble he takes in supplying the orders for queens.

There are various grades of imported honey, the quality depending on the kind of flowers from which it is extracted. Where bees feed on the flowers of the tobacco plant, honey is dark, and contains a slight flavor of tobacco, but in some parts of Cuba the apiarist grows fields of a certain flower-producing plants, and from these the tiny workers extract an excellent sirup. All of it, however, contains dead bees and other foreign matter, and must be clarified after its arrival. It goes through the hands of the broker here to large grocery houses, jobbers and confectioners, and when the New York market is full the surplus is shipped in bond to Germany and Holland, as these countries consume even more per capita than the United States. In Germany "honey cakes" are a well-known article of food, while in Holland honey often takes the place of butter among the poorer classes.

"LEG STRETCHING" FAD.

Boston Society Girls of Short Stature Using Heroic Treatment to Increase Their Height.

Among the latest fads of Boston society girls of short stature is having the ligaments of their legs stretched a little to make the legs longer and the girls taller.

Mrs. "Jack" Gardner excuses this silliest fad, if she does not advise it, summing up her views by saying that most young society men are infatuated with tall girls, of the stately, queenly type.

The short girl, as popular as her sister until this fashion of height came in, mourns her lack of inches in vain.

The society youth pursues the tall girl and passes by the short one, who, made desperate by the situation, has adopted a desperate remedy.

Mrs. "Jack" does not think that the fad will last a year, however, and that the short girl will soon reign equal with her taller sister.

A Definition.

"Where [illegible] is [illegible] it?"

"It was been taller, at one place you [illegible] are [illegible]"

Queen Consort.

[illegible] popular as a [illegible]

[illegible] WONDERS.

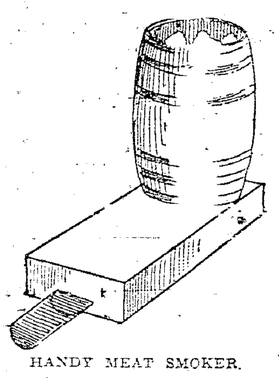
There Is Reason for the Special Shape and Texture of Almost Every Leaf in Existence.

Even the most casual observer of [illegible] with the various forms of leaves, which [illegible] be so variously formed does not, however, often suggest itself, though there is a reason for the special shape and texture of almost every leaf in existence. Plants, such as grasses, daffodils and others which usually grow in clusters, [illegible] upright, so as not to overshade one another. Other plants of isolated habits [illegible] arrangement of foliage which secures to themselves the space of ground [illegible] for their development. The daisy, dandelion, shepherd's purse—which may mostly be seen in pastures—are examples of this. A circle of broad leaves pressed against the ground, forming [illegible] effectually bars the approach of any other plant, and keeps clear from all other roots the space of ground necessary to its own nutriment. Floating leaves and leaves of marsh plants are usually of simple outline, for, having no competitors, [illegible] Submerged plants have mostly [illegible] for which is not very well understood, although it is assumed by naturalists that it is for the purpose of exposing as large a surface as possible, in order to extract the minute proportion of carbonic acid dissolved in a vast bulk of water. Leaves on the boughs of trees are often much divided, so as to fold easily, to prevent their being rent and torn by the wind, while the glossy surface of evergreens is intended to throw off the rain and dew, which might freeze on them and so cause injury to the tissues. Wonderful are the ways of Nature, and the study of her strange secrets unending.—Agricultural Epitomist.

HOME-SMOKED MEATS.

When Properly Cured They Are Superior in Quality to the Product of Packing Houses.

Many of the farmers in the east cure hams for home use. The quality is much better than the product sent out by the packing houses. Set a clean sugar barrel on a box four feet long, one foot high, and wide enough



HANDY MEAT SMOKER.

for the barrel. Bore auger holes through the box under the barrel to let the smoke through. Make a hole in the ground under the front end of the box, so that the fire made on a piece of tin could be shoved under the box. A half head of a barrel can be crowded down by the end of the box, closing the fire hole. All crevices must be banked with dirt to keep the smoke in. Drive strong wire nails near the top of the barrel to hang the hams on. Place a strong paper or canvas over the top of the barrel and add enough bags or blankets to keep the smoke in.—Farm and Home.

A Hint for Country Boys.

There are many young men [illegible] the cities that would be glad to get back again in later years, after they have tried the experiment behind the counter or at the desk. The few who have made successes through lucky speculation or some fortunate venture always shine as a great light in the eyes of boys who are tied down to a life of daily drudgery on the farm. The fact is that work is drudgery anywhere if one makes it so. The chances are that the boy who complains of his work on the farm would complain none the less of his task in the city.—Chicago Daily Sun.

TRY A BOTTLE OF

SIEGEL'S

PURE MALT

WHISKEY.

It is an absolutely pure, mellow and invigorating stimulant and tonic. Builds up the nerve tissues, tones up the heart, gives power to the brain, strength and elasticity to the muscles and richness to the blood.

It is invaluable for overworked men, delicate women and sickly children.

For sale at all leading hotels, or write for our price list.

SIEGEL BROS.,

310 Market St. WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Short Talks on Advertising

By Charles Austin Bates

No. 10.

The [illegible] all advertising is truthful, just as most all men are truthful.

Occasionally one meets a man who lies. That sort of a man writes lying advertisements. They may pay, temporarily, but no permanent success was ever built on a foundation of humbug. Most advertisers are honest. At least, they mean to be.

"Occasionally one meets a man who lies."

Often each one of half a dozen dealers will insist that he has "the biggest and best stock in the city." Of course, they can't all be right, but that is merely a form of words. Really it doesn't mean much of anything, either to the writer or the reader, and so does no harm—except that it wastes valuable space in the paper.

The [illegible] best is the plain [illegible] used as if the writer was talking to the reader face to face—a statement of facts.

There is nothing in the world so interesting as facts, especially the facts of business. They should be written about entertainingly. People like to know how and where things are made. Not a technical description, but a hint here and there. For instance: "These goods were designed and woven in France, the cotton came from Alabama, and the silk from China. Twice across the Atlantic, once across Asia and Europe, and here is the finished fabric for seventy-five cents a yard."

"Twice across the Atlantic and once across Asia and Europe, and here is the finished fabric at seventy-five cents a yard."

It creates an interest that a mere bald statement never would get. Knowledge, thought and truthfulness will generally produce a good advertisement, and a good advertisement in a good paper will always bring good results. The selection of the medium is the first and most important point. The writing comes after. Even a bad ad. in a good paper will bring some business. A good ad. in a poor paper is sheer waste.

Copyright, Charles Austin Bates, New York.

Every Wide-Awake Farmer

who is interested in the news of his town and county should subscribe for a

Good Local Weekly Newspaper

to keep him in touch with the doings of his neighbors, the home markets, and all items of interest to himself and family.

The GAZETTE, Wellsboro, Pa.,

will admirably supply your wants for county news and prove a welcome visitor in every household.

Regular Price, $1.50 a Year.

Every Up-to-Date Farmer

NEEDS

A High-Class Agricultural Weekly

to give him the experience of others in all the advanced methods and improvements which are invaluable aid in securing the largest possible profit from the farm, and with special matter for every member of his family.

The New York Tribune Farmer New York City,

will post you every week on all important agricultural topics or the day, and show you how to make money from the farm.

Regular Price, $1.00 a Year.

Both of these papers one year for $1.50 if you send your order with the money to the GAZETTE.

The Tri-Weekly Tribune and the GAZETTE, [illegible]

WE KNOW

THAT WE HAVE THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF

FELT SLIPPERS.

The genuine Alfred Dolge for Women and Children, all colors. Ladies' Warm Felt Shoes, button or lace; price, $1 to $1.50. At $1.75 a fine leather Shoe—fleece lined. Full lines of

LEGGINS, LAMBS' WOOL SOLES AND OVERGAITERS.

We sell GOODYEAR GLOVE RUBBERS, the best on the market. Our SNAG PROOF LUMBER BOOT, F or W wide, at $3.50, is guaranteed.

ALL KINDS OF LUMBERMEN'S SOCKS, LEGGINS AND RUBBERS.

WE CAN FIT YOU. SMITH & STONE.

The Harrisburg Patriot

Daily except Sunday

DEMOCRATIC

Complete Associated Press Reports Every Day in The Year

Clean Concise Reliable

All the News All the Time

Eight to Twelve Pages.

Subscription price by mail, postage prepaid, $3.00

Remit direct to THE PATRIOT, Harrisburg, Pa.

Put it from your Druggist.

The STRENGTH-GIVER, JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. For WOMEN, CHILDREN and MEN

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. [illegible] sold in [illegible] days. This signature, E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

Fancy Masque Ball Costumes

A Bat. Directoire. Spanish Dancer.

Breton Girl. Norwegian Peasant. Vivandiere. Ribbons.

THE season of masquerade dances is with us again, and many a young woman is wondering of what she can make an acceptable costume, and one that will be just a little out of the ordinary. We are not going to attempt to explain just how all the dainty costumes pictured by the artist may be made, for there is no need of explanation, the pictures tell their own story. It is safe to say that from those pictured may be found some which will be so far above the average as to stamp the wearer as a girl of originality and genius. See that of a bat, for instance. Is it not unique enough to suit the most exacting, and can you not imagine how charming it would be when made of gauzy black material that need by no means be expensive. The ribbon girl is another charming costume, that is far away from the ordinary, and is not difficult of construction, nor necessarily expensive. To prove that all of these are late and up-to-date we need only say that our artist sketched them from costumes made for the present New York season, and that each and every one of them will be worn before the beginning of Lent.

Gossip of the Winter Fashions

THIS summer saw the lace collar, that was so very wide we had to call it a cape. Too universal, it seemed everywhere, and its original use altogether too popular to be desirable. But there were other possibilities awaiting the lace cape. I saw yesterday a lovely evening coat of pale blue cloth, of which the entire top was formed by a lace cape, the lace, needless to say, dyed the precise pale blue of the cloth. Here is a tip, thought I, for some one with a lace tippet. She can give it to her dressmaker, and instruct her how to contrive with it and some creamy white cloth a most delectable coat. It must be explained that the lace top must be lined with a layer or two of chiffon, under which there should be a warm woollen interlining, and then, of course, the satin that lines the whole coat. There is, on the whole, no more popular idea than the cream cloth coat, especially for theaters.

The sequin smiles, thinking how the sartorial seers have in the past prophesied its doom, for the sequin flourishes

A GOWN OF VELOURS MOUSSELINE

undaunted. It knew it was indispensable all the time, and whereas once it was just the black or the silver sequin, we now have the saucy thing in every color of the rainbow and in all sorts of substances. The robe cannot exist without sequin, and the world of women cannot exist without the robe. The robe has been woman's best solace for the dilatory sins of the dressmaker. With a robe and a maid of average abilities a frock may be called up as if by the wand of a fairy godmother, and no unsophisticated simplicity of a [illegible] something nudy and sparkling and becoming. The eternally useful black frock, for example, is almost always fashioned from the sequinned robe. I saw recently an altogether cool black sequinned robe, in which the embroideries enclosed appliques of black Chantilly lace, whilst the bodice pieces were delightfully complete and ample and such a frock could be fitted to slip on over a [illegible] foundation, or over a foundation of white with color between—emerald green for instance—or sapphire blue, or vivid cerise, or mauve.

A chic whim across the "silver stream" consists in elaborately braiding coats with braids of the same color as the cloth, this identical braiding is fascinating, and looks so well with fur facings. The short sac coat of a mole-colored cloth costume I have seen was much braided over with identical braids and faced back with musquash moleskin, the relieving note being found in a waistcoat of scarlet velvet studded with tiny gold buttons. There is infinite charm in this effect of vivid color, gilt studded and just almost out of sight, as it were, or, as one might say, overshadowed, as was this, with furry fronts.

The note of gold that a year of two back invaded everything is getting rampant again, and when it reappears in such attractive whims as bullion embroideries, or tiny gilt buttons, or the galons that border toques and enrich coats, we can but give it a smiling welcome. A tailory toque of fluffy cloth (matching one's tailor costume or the blouse therewith worn) bordered with gold galon and finished with a cockade of the same, is the nicest notion of the moment for morning wear, and the universal whim just now in Paris. Such a hat of emerald-green fluffy cloth with a knitted waistcoat of emerald green looked awfully nice the other day with a black coat and skirt of severe build. The severe build of tailorings is going to reassert itself, so all the tailory authorities declare, and these cherry, vivid red and green and pink, and blue and white knitted waistcoats seemed to have just timed themselves to the event. If we once again exploit the severe tailor-made, we shall have something better than ever before, something with such a cheery waistcoat, and fitting immaculately, and fashioned of most pleasing cloths and tweeds. We shall supplant with a perfect mould the fascinations of the picturesque tailoring, and who shall say the perfect mould is not as becoming as the picturesque—at least where that which is within be shapely or can be rendered shapely?

But I can never see why we should be either only severe or only picturesque; why cannot the two styles coexist, fulfilling their separate ends—the elegantly severe tailor-made for certain uses and the elegantly picturesque frock for social occasions. A frock of velours mousseline that I saw the other day that had a lace pelerine bodice pleaded most eloquently the cause of the picturesque. Indeed, so persuasive are these picturesque costumes, I cannot see how we are going to part with them for the gowns of stiffened and [illegible] fitted with the [illegible] tailor-made. We cherish hopes that fashion will make a new departure, [illegible] these two extremes to dwell together to the end that we may enjoy both. But about that picturesque frock with the lace pelerine. What a nice notion it was! So suggestive a pelerine like that might be fitted over any last season's frock, and the lace might be either exactly [illegible] ordinary cream or twine tones.

To Clean Felt Hats.

Fawn or light brown felt hats may be cleaned with [illegible] fullers' earth applied with a flannel. Warm bran will [illegible] and [illegible] and very [illegible].

What Some People Do.

Don't go to bed [illegible] at night and rise at daybreak and imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained.

Japanese Insurance.

[illegible] Japanese [illegible] insurance, [illegible] and $265, [illegible] of marine insurance.

[illegible] States [illegible]

The [illegible] of the [illegible] which the world [illegible] produced $24,000,000, California $15,000,000 and Alaska $4,000,000.

[illegible] Might Happen.

[illegible]

FARM AND GARDEN

THE WATER HEMLOCK.

The Plant, Commonly Known as Wild Parsnip, Is Fatal to Men and Animals.

Every year the newspapers tell us of children being poisoned by eating wild parsnips. On investigation it is found that the "wild parsnips" eaten were not wild parsnips at all, but water hemlock, [illegible] a variety of names, dependent on the locality where found. Some of these names are, [illegible] weed, beaver poison, musquash root, muskrat weed, cowbane, spotted cowbane, children's bane. It is a smooth,

WATER HEMLOCK.

erect perennial, three to eight feet high, with a rigid, hollow stem, numerous branches, finely-dissected leaves, white flowers, and a cluster of spindle-shaped roots, which vary in length from one and one-half to three inches, and are very characteristic of the plant. It grows commonly in swamps and damp soils from the Atlantic states to Iowa and Minnesota, and less commonly in Nebraska and New Mexico.

This is one of the most poisonous plants in the United States, being rapidly fatal to both man and animals. The roots are especially dangerous, because the taste, being aromatic and to some people suggestive of horse-radish, parsnips, artichokes, or sweet cicely, lead children to eat them. Cattle sometimes eat the tubers when they are washed out of the ground by freshets. The loss to stock from eating this plant is quite considerable. The prominent symptoms of the poisoning are colicky pains, vomiting, staggering, unconsciousness and frightful convulsions, ending in death.—Farmer's Review.

CATCHY ADVERTISING.

Suggestions for Farmers and Breeders Who Have Learned to Value Publicity.

Farmers and breeders are rapidly becoming advertisers on the same scale as merchants and manufacturers. They are learning that where they have surplus products to throw upon the market the best way to get the right customer is through the use of advertising space in reputable papers that circulate among the people they wish to reach. In fact, the farmer and stock raiser is as much of a manufacturer as the builder of self-binders and as much of a merchant as the storekeeper who sells him his clothes. The same elements of success enter into agriculture as in commerce, although possibly in varying degrees, and one of these elements is advertising.

The farmer and breeder, however, are still new at advertising. They have yet to learn by experience that the best advertising is that which produces the best results, and that results are gauged, first, by the circulation of the paper, and, second, by the attractive character of the advertisement. The farmer who is placing advertising should insist on knowing what he is paying for—how many copies of his advertisment are to be distributed. He should, furthermore, follow the example of the merchant in the makeup of his announcement. He should have something to sell, and tell what it is in unmistakable language. He should picture how his advertisement will look in print, so as to make it attractive in every way, and write the copy just as he wants it printed. The publishers are always eager to help their patrons make their announcements attractive and effective, both for the sake of the advertiser and for the improvement of the paper. Farmers who are advertisers will do well to remember these suggestions.—Twentieth Century Farmer.

Shipping Eggs in Winter.

Shipping eggs in winter requires careful packing. Eggs are liable to become frozen in the crates when the cold is intense, although the crates may be made tight and the eggs inclosed in paper partitions. There is no remedy for the drawbacks, and the only safe plan is to keep the eggs until the weather moderates. Sawdust is sometimes used in the crates to fill up the spaces and prevent the ingress of cold air, but it only adds to the weight. If one has the time to bestow, the eggs may be wrapped in wadding, and placed in the paper partitions, but the merchants who receive them may object to the extra labor imposed upon them of removing the covering from the eggs after arrival.—Farm and Fireside.

Fish Kedgeree.

Cold cooked fish of any kind is used in making fish kedgeree. Remove all skin and bones and pick the fish [illegible] apart. Measure, and for each [illegible] allow an equal quantity of rice which has been boiled so that the grains are separate. [illegible] with [illegible] Blended [illegible] and [illegible] eggs [illegible] cayenne and salt. Stir and mix over a [illegible] three minutes. Serve very hot. Rura. New Yorker.

AMUSEMENTS IN VIENNA.

Favorite Pastimes and Entertainments of the Society People During the Winter Season.

[illegible] aristocratic women and the wives [illegible] more elaborate [illegible] pleasures of the middle classes, says the London Telegraph. [illegible] even ping-pong is still in great favor; there is even a ping-pong club in Vienna, to which the leading tennis players belong.

But the favorite outdoor winter amusement of the Vienna ladies is unquestionably skating. On the surface of the Eisverein grounds they display their skill and grace, to the accompaniment of lively military music. Between three and four on a clear, frosty afternoon all that Vienna boasts of youth and beauty is to be found at the Eisverein club. When unwelcome notices fixed in prominent places in the [illegible] set in, the fashionable crowd join the Corso in the Ringstrasse, where the promenade continues until darkness causes a rush to those confectioners' shops for the time in favor, where coffee and sweets are enjoyed. The Jours form also an important part of the winter's social pleasures.

On all visiting cards is to be read second Wednesday, every third Tuesday, at home, 1st and 15th, etc. These are sent by post to different circles of friends, and the rounds begin, the more formal the occasion the less agreeable (gemuthlich) it is found by the visitors. The rooms are adorned with flowers. Cake, biscuits, sandwiches, tea, coffee are offered, a few words spoken upon the last premiere or the latest political or social scandal, and the transient visitor departs to a second, third or fourth house. Committees of ladies also frequently sit in the winter months to arrange concerts, fetes or bazars for charitable purposes.

Every distinguished Wienerin must also attend the Sunday morning Philharmonic concert, and she possesses a box, or a portion, if only the eighth or sixteenth part of a box, at the Burg theater or opera house, where she duly appears on the fourth or eighth or sixteenth day. The concerts, again, at the Bosendorfer and the Musikverein Saale must by no means be neglected.

The height of the Vienna season is, of course, in the carnival, which begins at Epiphany day and continues until Ash Wednesday. Commencing with the court balls, a long series of balls and dances follow, and no evening passes without a dance. With such continuous practice, especially in waltzing, no wonder Vienna women are called queens of the dance. The attempt last season to introduce the cakewalk into the Vienna salons failed.

The wives and daughters of the well-to-do middle classes are also richly provided with amusements. They also skate—if not at the expensive Eisverein—and they, too, join the fashionable Ringstrasse Corso, but at a later hour, from six to eight. Their Jause (Anglice tea) is usually taken in one of the large cafes, which at the tea hour overflow with these ladies, or they are to be found at the Tiroler Hof or the Wiener Molkerei. Their favorite Sunday amusements are the concerts at the Cursalon and the Volksgarten. The Ladies' club, founded some years ago at Vienna, did not long survive. Had card playing been allowed it would probably still be in existence, as high play is the delight of the Wienerin, who is accustomed to a round of movement and excitement.

Reach Upward.

If a flowerpot is laid on its side the stalk of the plant growing in it will gradually curve upwards until it assumes a vertical position.

RUTS

The walking sick, what a crowd of them there are: Persons who are thin and weak but not sick enough to go to bed.

"Chronic cases" that's what the doctors call them, which in common English means long sickness.

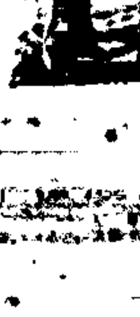
To stop the continued loss of flesh they need Scott's Emulsion. For the feeling of weakness they need Scott's Emulsion.

It makes new flesh and gives new life to the weak system.

Scott's Emulsion gets thin and weak persons out of the rut. It makes new, rich blood, strengthens the nerves and gives appetite for ordinary food.

Scott's Emulsion can be taken as long as sickness lasts and do good all the time.

[illegible] new strength [illegible] in every dose.



We will be glad to send you a few doses free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y. 50c. and $1; all druggists.

JAPAN'S FIGHTING ADMIRAL.

[illegible] Hero Who Won Fame in the War with China Now in Command.

[illegible]

In 1894, when the Japanese wiped out the Chinese fleet, Admiral Togo [illegible] He was in command of the [illegible] cruiser Naniwa [illegible] but a [illegible] 3,650 tons, with a protective deck from two inches to three inches thick and [illegible] she was very heavily [illegible] two 10.2-inch guns, six [illegible] a couple of 9-pounders and [illegible] for repelling torpedo craft. [illegible] saw more fighting than any other vessel in the Japanese navy and Capt. Togo won for himself the title "the fighting admiral." He is one of the [illegible] of Japan.

The British steamer Kowshing and two others had been loaded up with soldiers and stores by the Chinese and had started for Corea. On July 25, when in sight of the islands of the Corean archipelago, a Japanese man-o'-war—the Naniwa—came in sight of the Kowshing and fired blank shots as a signal to her to stop. The order was obeyed and then Capt. Togo signaled: "Remain where you are or take the consequences."

The Kowshing was subsequently directed to follow the man-o'-war, but the terrified Chinese would not let the British skipper carry out the order, and threatened to murder him. Capt. Togo is what would be styled "an arbitrary gent," and when he was disobeyed he warned Europeans to leave the ship and then promptly discharged a torpedo and opened fire with the five guns which could be brought to bear.

The torpedo hit the vessel, and in the words of Herr von Hannecken, a Prussian officer in the Chinese service, who was on board, "the day became night; pieces of coal, splinters and water filled the air; then I believe all of us leaped overboard and swam." Many of the crew reached land, though it is said the captain of the man-o'-war would give no aid in rescuing the Chinese; his idea of war did not go on these humanitarian lines. The Kowshing sank in half an hour.

THERE IS HOPE FOR NEVADA.

Chance That with More Water and Good Society the State Will Be All Right.

There is only one state in the whole United States, and it is a pretty big state, too, that has not gone ahead in the march of progress and improvement, but has actually fallen behind. That state, says the New York Sun, is Nevada, admitted into the union in 1864, with a population at the time of 10,000, which increased in 1870 to 42,000 and in 1880, at the crest of the bonanza boom, to 62,000.

Since then the population of Nevada has steadily declined. It was 45,000 in 1890, and Nevada then held the position of forty-ninth among the states and territories of the country. Its population in 1900 was 42,000, and it was fifty-second—and last—among the states and territories of the country, following after Hawaii, Arizona, Wyoming and even Alaska.

With an area of 110,000 square miles, Nevada is one of the largest states in area, but is the smallest in population. The new irrigation law is said to give it hope. Chief Hydrographer Newell, of the geological survey, predicts that Nevada will have a population of 500,000 people within 50 years.

One of the state's most serious drawbacks has been the selection by the state of all the springs and water courses in the national grant of 2,000,000 acres for school purposes and the sub-letting of them to cattle companies. For lack of water, migrating farmers have kept out of Nevada.

Nevada has been the scene of the first work performed under the irrigation law passed by congress last year. Work has been begun on what is called the Truckee dam, and the first contract calls for an expenditure of $900,000.

The question of irrigation has become the most important local question in Nevada, and the statement is frequently made that, with a greater supply and distribution of water, Nevada would be all right—an assertion which recalls to some persons the familiar saying that with more water and better society, a certain other locality would be all right, too.

Russia's Domestic Difficulties.

The Russian government has to deal with domestic difficulties, partly industrial and partly political, which are increasingly serious. There has been disorder in all the industrial districts of the southern provinces, and in several instances mobs of striking workmen have been dispersed with great difficulty by the police and Cossacks, and with a considerable loss of life. The rapidity with which the labor movement has spread and the violence of its manifestations suggest an organizing political force; and it is reported that these demonstrations, as well as outbreaks of discontent among the peasants, are the work of a new revolutionary party, called the Russian socialist party, which aims at the overthrow by violent means of the existing autocracy.

Height of Children.

It is an interesting fact that, although the children of tall parents tend to be tall, the offspring of parents of unequal height most frequently follow the shorter, while excessive tallness is rarely perpetuated.

Ridiculous.

"Isn't it ridiculous for Tenspot to think he can play football?" asked Larkin.

"Why?"

"Why, he's bald as an egg."—Town Topics.

[illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] over 50,000 students in our professional schools of theology, law and medicine.

NO PERPETUAL SNOW

[illegible] Iceland [illegible] in Summer.

Only the Loftiest Mountain Peaks [illegible] Lasting Coat of White.

[illegible] snow." We know, however, of no land area lying near the sea level that is permanently covered with snow, says a Chicago paper.

Mr. Peary, the only visitor to the most northern land yet discovered, found flowers and grass there, [illegible] game that had fattened on the [illegible] of the [illegible] is one of the bleakest parts of the world, yet during the long summer day, when the sun is continually above the horizon, all the winter snows along the southern valleys melt away up to 1,500 feet above the sea.

Very little snow can be found in Iceland in summer, the line of perpetual [illegible] ern and 4,000 feet on the southern side of the mountains. Along the coast of west Greenland the white mantle of winter disappears in summer and grass and flowers are found to a height of 4,000 feet.

As for the great arctic plains of the northern part of this continent they are of course entirely free from snow during the summer months. Vegetable life then has a chance in all parts of the world, unless the elevation is so high above the sea that winter polar conditions are maintained the year round.

There are, of course, lofty elevations such as mountains and the ice cap of Greenland, that are perpetually covered with snow. Geographers have given much attention to what is called the snow line, or the line which marks the limit of perpetual snow. Its position is chiefly dependent upon the summer temperature and the depth of the winter snowfall. The line along which the sun ceases to melt the snow is the snow line.

The snow line extends very irregularly along most surfaces because many mountain valleys, canyons and slopes are shielded from the sun, and so are snow covered the year around far below the general snow line. This is not the case, however, in tropical regions where there is little difference in temperature throughout the year below the altitudes where frost always reigns. The result is that in the tropics the snow line on the mountains is a comparatively straight line.

Of course the perpetual boundary of snow approaches nearer to sea level the farther north or south we go from the tropics. The snow line on Mount St. Elias, in Alaska, is 2,600 feet above sea level, while farther south, in the region of the Selkirks, British Columbia, the snow line is at an elevation of 9,800 feet.

In the Bernese Alps the limit of perpetual snow is 8,800 feet; on Mount Etna, some hundreds of miles nearer to the equator, it is 9,912 feet; on Popocatepetl, in Mexico, it is 13,700 feet and on Aconcagua, in Argentina, it is 14,800 feet. And as we continue south the snow line sinks again nearer to the sea level—3,600 feet at Magelian straits and 2,500 feet in Tierra del Fuego.

In the northern hemisphere, where the southern slopes of the mountains receive the lion's share of the sun's rays the snow line lies lower on the northern slopes. Thus the line of perpetual snow on the northern slope of Mont Blanc is about 8,000 feet, while on the southern slope, overlooking Italy, it is 10,000 feet above the sea. For this reason the hamlets of the natives are built higher on the southern than on the northern slopes of the Himalayas.

On Mount Kilimanjaro, a little south of the equator in East Africa, where the sun is almost vertical over it, the snow line on the southern and western sides is 15,000 feet above sea level, while on the northern and eastern sides it is over 18,000 feet.

As ice melts much more slowly than snow, many glaciers move down to the sea, while the snow line nowhere reaches the ocean. This is the case in Spitzbergen, Greenland, at Mount St Elias, and, in fact, in nearly all lands within or quite near the polar regions. In Iceland no glaciers descend lower than 65 feet above the sea.

In the temperate regions glaciers descend far below the snow line. Thus the lower limit of glaciers on Mont Blanc is 3,000 feet; among the Canadian Rockies, 6,000 feet; on Aconcagua, 7,300 feet, and on the southern island of New Zealand the glacier ends are only 690 feet above the sea, while the snow line is 7,600 feet.

But just as we see plants struggling for life in almost every crack and crevice of the rocks, so the hardiest specimens of vegetation cling to the mountain sides up to the very limit of perpetual snow. Life in many forms is very tenacious, and is bound to exist wherever there is the slightest chance for it.

Heavily Laden Cotton Stalk.

A stalk of cotton bearing 311 full-grown bolls, most of them open, besides a number of immature promises, has been recently exhibited in Dallas. It was raised by L. C. Ramsey on his farm near La Grange, Ga., and is said to be one of many of like kind. It is of the variety known as George W. Truitt's Champion Early Big Boll Prolific, says the Dallas News, and is said to have been given a long name to fit the stalk and staple. Creamy white in color, and long and fine in fiber, the stalk is said to have grown on average land with a minimum amount of fertilization and culture. Forty bolls to the pound is said to be the average run of the staple, so that this stalk has more than [illegible] pounds upon it. Six feet high, with limbs five feet long, beginning close to the ground, this growth attained its full maturity long before there was danger from the frost. One hundred such stalks as this will produce a bale of [illegible] pounds of cotton in the lint or [illegible] than 1,200 pounds of seed.

Something New for London.

[illegible] will be introduced to the genuine chocolate cream and specially imported from the southern states.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

PENNSYLVANIA DIV.—FALL BROOK DIST.

[illegible]

GOING SOUTH.

Week Days. Sundays.

[illegible]

[illegible] lv	6 50	11 50	6 30			9 30
Ansonia	7 28	12 30	7 06			7 06
Blackwells	7 58	1 00	7 40			7 40
Slate Run	8 18	1 21	8 02	A. M.		8 02
Jersey Shore	9 15	2 20	9 05	11 45		9 15
Williamsport	9 50	2 55	9 40	12 20		9 40
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		4 45
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		6 50
						P. M.

GOING NORTH.

Week Days. Sundays.

		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Williamsport	....	7 20	2 36	5 47	7 20	....
Jersey Shore	....	7 54	3 01	6 19	7 54	....
Slate Run	....	8 43	3 54	7 21	8 43	....
Blackwells	....	9 01	4 12	7 40	9 01	....
Ansonia	....	9 30	4 41	8 15	9 30	....
Wellsboro ar	....	10 05	5 15	8 55	10 05	....
Wellsboro lv	....	9 35	4 45	8 25	9 35	....
Stokesdale Jct	....	9 55	5 05	8 45	9 55	....
Tioga	....	10 18	5 28	9 12	10 18	....
Ulysses	....	8 35	3 50	....	....	....
Westfield	....	9 17	4 32	....	....	....
Knoxville	....	9 32	4 47	....	....	....
Elkland	....	9 50	5 05	....	....	....
Lawrenceville	....	10 35	5 45	9 27	10 34	P. M.
Corning ar	A. M.	11 05	6 15	9 55	11 05	
Corning lv	7 25	11 10	6 20	p.m.	a.m.	6 20
Watkins	8 03	11 47	7 05	....	....	7 05
Dundee	8 24	12 08	7 27	....	....	7 30
Himrods	8 35	12 16	7 35	....	....	7 37
Penn Yan ar	9 33	12 58	8 23	....	....	8 23
Penn Yan lv	8 12	11 57	7 07	....	....	7 07
Dresden	8 40	12 31	7 56	....	....	7 55
Geneva	9 20	1 02	8 22	....	....	8 22
Lyons	9 45	1 30	8 50	....	....	8 50
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	....	....	P. M.
Auburn, N. Y. C	10 30	2 34	9 45	....	....	9 45
Syracuse	11 05	2 50	11 00	....	....	11 00
Albany	2 20	6 57	2 50	....	....	2 50
New York	6 00	10 00	7 00	....	....	7 00
Rochester	10 56	2 28	9 40	....	....	9 40
Buffalo	12 55	4 15	11 30	....	....	11 30
Niagara Falls	2 45	5 17	12 30	....	....	12 30
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		....	A. M.

Connections at Lyons and Geneva with main line and Auburn road trains; at Williamsport with Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

GEO. H. DANIELS, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, New York. W. H. NORTHROP, General Agent, Williamsport, Pa.

J. P. BRADFIELD, Gen'l. Supt., New York.

Popular Scenic Route

BUFFALO AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Condensed Time Table in Effect June 23, 1903.

STATIONS.	Da. Ex. Sun.	Da. Ex. Sun.	Da. Ex. Sun.	Da. Ex. Sun.	Sun-Only.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Addison Lv	7.15	11.10	5.10	....	5.10
Elkland	8.01	11.41	5.41	....	5.41
Osceola	8.06	11.46	5.46	....	5.46
Knoxville	8.15	11.55	5.55	....	5.55
Westfield	8.40	12.11	6.11	....	6.11
Gaines Junc	9.25	12.47	6.47	....	6.47
Galeton Ar	9.49	1.00	7.00	....	7.00
Galeton Lv	10.22	P. M.	....	5.00	....
Cross Fork Junc	10.58	....	....	5.41	7.40
Wharton	11.44	....	....	6.24	8.24
Austin	11.55	....	8.05	6.48	8.48
Keat. Summit Ar	12.27	....	8.45	7.10	....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	....
Keating Summit Lv	....	12.40	9.10	7.30	....
Austin	6.35	1.05	9.50	8.00	....
Wharton	6.56	1.25	3.10	....	....
Cross Fork Junc	7.39	2.00	4.23	....	....
Galeton Ar	....	....	5.35	....	....
Galeton Lv	8.23	2.58	....	....	....
Gaines Junc	8.36	3.06	....	....	....
Westfield	9.13	3.43	....	....	....
Knoxville	9.26	3.56			
Osceola	9.36	4.06	....	....	....
Elkland	9.41	4.11	....	....	....
Addison Ar	10.13	4.43	....	....	....
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	....

STATIONS.	Da. Ex. Sun.	Da. Ex. Sun.
	A. M.	P. M.
Ansonia Lv	9.25	8.20
Manhattan	9.40	8.35
South Gaines	9.53	8.38
Gaines Junc	9.55	8.42
Galeton Ar	10.09	8.55
Galeton Lv	6.30	1.05
Walton	6.47	1.24
Newfield Junc	7.13	1.50
West Bingham	7.30	2.05
Genesee	7.41	2.18
Shongo	7.45	2.24
Wellsville Ar	8.06	2.46
	A. M.	P. M.
	A. M.	P. M.
Wellsville Lv	8.50	3.30
Shongo	8.53	3.47
Genesee	8.58	3.52
West Bingham	9.09	4.01
Newfield Junc	9.27	4.15
Walton	9.51	4.39
Galeton Ar	10.10	4.55
Galeton Lv	8.43	6.25
Gaines Junc	8.59	6.36
South Gaines	9.07	6.40
Manhattan	9.01	6.44
Ansonia Ar	9.05	7.00
	A. M.	P. M.

P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3.05	1.00	6.15	lv.	Cross Fork	11.50	8.00	6.35
3.55	2.00	7.15	ar.	Cross Fork Jc. lv.	11.00	2.10	5.45
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Leaves Wharton for Sinnemahoning daily except Sunday at 8:06 a. m. and 11:40 a. m., arriving at Sinnemahoning at 8:58 a. m. and 1:00 p. m. Returning leaves Sinnemahoning at 9:55 a. m. and 1:40 p. m., arriving at Wharton at 10:52 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.

Connections.

At Keating Summit with P. R. R.—Buffalo Division, for all points north and south.

At Ansonia with the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. (Pa. Division) for all points north and south.

At Newfield Junction with C. & P. A. R. R., Union Station.

At Genesee for points on the New York & Pennsylvania R. R.

At Addison with Erie R. R., Union Station.

At Wellsville with Erie R. R.

At Sinnemahoning with P. R. R.—P. & E. D. Union Station.

W. C. PARK, Gen'l Supt., Galeton, Pa. M. J. McMAHON, Div. Pass. Agent, Galeton, Pa.

The thousands of people who write to me, saying that

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

cured them of chronic coughs, cannot all be mistaken. There must be some truth in it.

Try a bottle for that cough of yours.

[illegible]

PATENTS

[illegible]

C. A. SNOW & CO. PATENT LAWYERS

[illegible]

THE GAZETTE and the New York Tribune Farmer $1.25, payable in advance.

LIGHTER SIDE OF CONGRESS.

Our Statesmen as Viewed by a Capitol Guide.

SURPRISING INFORMATION FOR $50

"Tragedies of Nations Treated as Jokes by Legislators—Hanna, Depew, Platt (T. C.) and Tim Sullivan Unconsciously Gridironed—Where "Uncle Joe" Cannon Eschews Tobacco.

"Yes, congress has its lighter side," said the capitol guide, breaking away for the time being from his stereotyped lecture, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald. "Only a few senators, Charles Littlefield, Billy Sulzer and the country editors, take the thing seriously all the time.

"Now, there is Senator Hoar down there; appears to be scolding. Listen. He is scolding—something about the prerogatives of the senate and the dignity of Massachusetts. Look at the Ohio election smile on Senator Hanna's face, and you will see how deep an impression the statesman from the grand old state of Massachusetts is making. But, then, Uncle Mark would laugh at a funeral. He had fun with Colombia's funeral at the theater the other night. He and the president sat in adjoining boxes, and when the mob chorus became particularly violent and swayed over toward the president's box Senator Hanna called across: 'Look out, Mr. President! Here come the Colombians!' That's how these chaps sometimes treat great international questions—the death of one nation and the birth of another."

"Really," said the demure young schoolteacher from Iowa, glancing at Senator Hanna with a severe expression.

"And, speaking of the birth of a new nation," continued the guide, "do you see that man on the front seat in the diplomatic gallery? That's a Frenchman from Paris. He is the minister from Panama. He thinks he and Mr. Cromwell made a republic one night at dinner down at the Willard. As a matter of fact, they did. Last year this M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla was a regular attendant at all the senate lobby meetings. Inconspicuous, nobody inquired who he was. Now he passes across the international firmament the minister plenipotentiary of the last born, with a ticket for the front row in the diplomatic gallery.

"Yes, that is Senator Morgan down there in the front row on the floor, with his desk piled high with books. What he is saying about the new minister from the new republic of Panama is a-plenty, but you won't find the words in those books in front of him. If those two ever meet face to face in the corridors and Senator Spooner does not step in between them with a compromise proposition a few ultimatums will be let loose."

"What are all those books in front of Senator Morgan?" asked a bank president from Burlington, Vt.

"Speeches, sir, speeches; Senator Morgan's speeches—Congressional Record, and they contain at least two of the senator's brief remarks delivered at the last session. The public printer is trying to catch up on the others. Too old to talk? Certainly not. Why, he's the youngest man in the senate, barring the quartet of undergraduates.

"Ah, there comes Senator Gorman in from the cloakroom, and Blackburn, Pettus, Cockrell, Daniel and Carmack. Yes, that's Tillman, and there comes Teller, with blood in his eye.

"Yes, that's Clark—Clark of Montana—with his fifty-seven varieties of mining stock. He is upbraiding Allison for making positive statements in an interview.

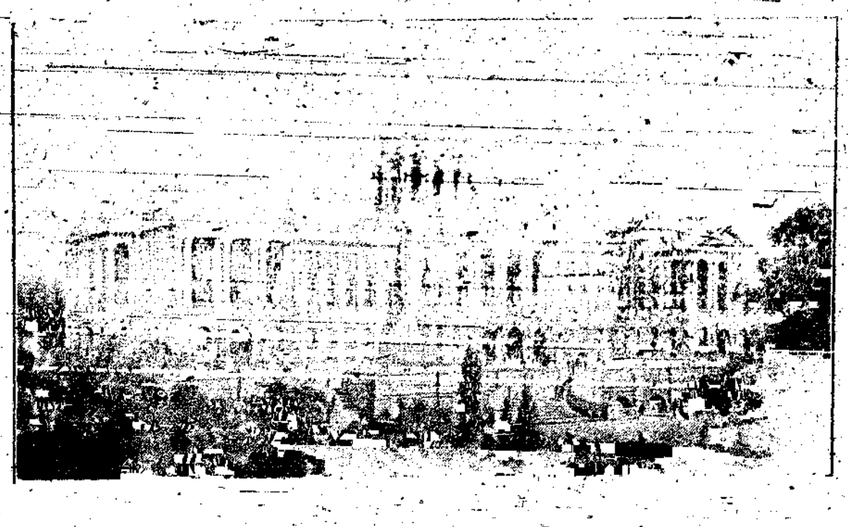
"Yes, that's him—that smile coming through the door. That's Chauncey, all right. And that man just behind is Platt—T. C. of New York youngest man in the senate just now. Stewart and Heyburn? Right over there in the corner, talking together, two men with the big chrysanthemums in their buttonholes. But your Uncle Thomas (C.) of New York bears them all—all the bridegrooms, I mean. He came back this fall fresh as a daisy and as sprightly as Reverdes.

"What is it? Oh, that man right on the front seat, way down in his chair? Quay, sir; Matthew Stanley Quay of Pennsylvania. New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma, also Florida. No, he doesn't say much but he thinks all right. I expect he'll be tacking statehood amendments on to the Panama canal treaty. That man next to him is Cullom, busy offering a resolution asking the president for the correspondence on Panama. He's trying to get it in before the Democrats get to work, if not incompatible with the public interest. [illegible] compatibility in resolutions of this sort is one of the great joys of congress. That man is Alger, former secretary of war. He's got it on his sleeve to get square with a few men before he gets out of congress, and I'm inclined to think he'll do it. Ah, there goes Allison, moving [illegible]. It's secret, you know, and you don't know anything about it till the morning papers come out, so we had better move along to the house."

"Is that Senator Tim Sullivan?" asked the proprietor of a sporting goods store in Detroit.

"Lord, no; that's nobody but Joe Bailey," answered the guide, somewhat discouraged. "No man in here of the name of Sullivan. The Sullivans are all in the house. Let's be going.

"What's the supreme court room on the left, where they [illegible] all dressed in black? [illegible] Yes, sir, [illegible] Chief Justice chair, but he [illegible] all. And I [illegible] prosperity."



NEW STATE CAPITOL AS IT WILL LOOK WHEN FINISHED.

thought the dignity of his position required him to give up poker. He had Mr. Hinds, however, look up a few precedents and changed his mind. Some of the best poker players in the country [illegible] some of the worst—have been speakers of the house of representatives. Oh, yes, everybody likes Joe until he gets to cutting appropriations. Notice that worried look? That's the committee stage face. Every speaker has it at the beginning of a congress, and some of them keep it through life.

"Speaker? The new Mac? There he is talking with Jim Richardson. Jim, you know, is McKinley's honored leader in congress, and he's getting a few instructions about running New York. There's Tim just coming in talking with Jake Ruppert of New York. Seems to me Tim's the most famous man in congress. Every party that I've guided for the last week has wanted to see Tim Sullivan first of all. Tim says this is the swellest job he ever had in his life. He likes it and says he's going to stay. Told me the other day that this made Albany look like a primary school. I'd just like to be present some night when he holds four aces against Uncle Joe's king full. It would be like betting on Tammany in the last election."

"And who is that large man just rising over there who looks as though he once had a beard?"

"Payne—Serene E.—of New York, boss of the house next to Uncle Joe. He's just about to move adjournment, and that man getting up over there on the Democratic side is John Sharp Williams, successor to Jim Richardson and 'Frigate John' Allen. Funny, isn't a goat when he gets going.

"Hitt and Hepburn, those two dignified looking statesmen down in front. Hitt is trying to smooth down Colonel Pete on this Panama business. Colonel Pete Hepburn, sir, is the John T. Morgan of the house and has had the Nicaragua canal built three times since he became a member of congress.

"McCall, up there in a back seat—Sam McCall of Massachusetts. He's writing one of his constituents that he is a Republican still. Has to write lots of letters like that every time he votes.

"Man with the pompadour and gold bowed spectacles? Baker of Brooklyn, New man. Refused a railroad pass and got famous. Every new man has lots to learn. Twenty-five cents apiece, please. Thanks, goodby."

BUFFALO BILL'S SCARFPIN.

Old Scout Tells General Miles About King Edward's Gift and Patti.

General Nelson A. Miles and Colonel W. F. Cody met a few days ago in Chicago. The Chronicle of that city says that General Miles, noticing a scarfpin worn by Buffalo Bill, asked him where he got it.

"That pin?" laughed Colonel Cody. "It's a sparkler, isn't it? That's the gift of King Ed. Say, he's a bully fellow. Ever meet him?"

General Miles had met him and described the meeting; but, seeing his eyes still fixed on the scarfpin, Colonel Cody began a story.

"That pin was swiped once in London," he said; "disappeared all of a sudden, and with it those cuff buttons. You sit gone cheap as a whistle. You know, it's not every day that a king gives a fellow a scarfpin, and I was mighty proud of it. I got all Scotland Yard after that pin, but nary a trace of it did they find. Then I turned my scouts and Indians loose. Say, the way the Indians hit the trail was a caution. They hadn't been gone morein a few hours till one old buck hikes in with the pin. One of the show boys had got hard up and pawned the whole outfit."

"Any new scouts?" queried the general.

"Any new scouts? And the colored jangler [illegible] Yes, sir, Patti came across on the same steamer I did. We sang old friends, you know, and she asked me to [illegible] with her [illegible] Well I took her all I knew, and [illegible] to go on [illegible] end of the trip. Pretty [illegible] I now thank you."

The Plain Truth.

Such good Republican authority as the Chicago Inter Ocean makes a terrific arraignment of the result of the polls. In a recent editorial that paper said: "Yet it may be doubted if one-half the heads of the American families are in as favorable a position as they were in 1896." That is the what the Democrats have been claiming is the result of the high protection given the trusts by the Dingley tariff and that prosperity to the trusts is detrimental to the great mass of the people who have to pay trust prices. Be you [illegible] should reflect on where the [illegible] and [illegible] attention [illegible] to the party were much rattled [illegible]

BETTER THAN THE AUTO

Missouri Mules Recommended to Carry the Mails.

EULOGIZED BY A POSTMASTER.

The Beast Never Blows Up or Gets Out of Order, Says S. J. Wilson of Macon, Mo., and Can Always Be Reasoned Into Further Effort with a Club.

Since the experiment with an automobile to carry the mail on the ten mile rural route near Macon, Mo., S. J. Wilson, postmaster at that place, has received many letters from rural route carriers asking for details, says the Kansas City Star. One is from the government servant who works out of Bunker Hill, Ill. He wants to know "What kind of roads do you have in Missouri? Have you any bad clay hills and swamps? Will the thing run all right through mud and water up to the bed? How much does it set a man back financially? How many horse or mule power is it? My route is twenty-five and a half miles, has fifty-three clay hills and four swamps, almost impassable.

In reply the Macon postmaster wrote: "It is true that one of our carriers made an experimental trip over his route with a fourteen horse power gasoline automobile, but the roads were in good condition. Our roads are mostly earth, and in muddy weather they're bad, to put it very mildly. Under such conditions it seems to be necessary for a driver to have something to which to express his opinion. If his automobile stuck in the mud he might 'reason' with it all day, and it would have no effect in relieving the man's feelings. With a mule it is different.

"I note with interest that there are fifty-three clay hills and four swamps on your route. If that is the situation I should advise a flying machine with a rowboat attachment. You might turn up under your carrier in which case an auto might go through dry shod. Fearing these suggestions might involve greater expense than you would care to assume, I might venture as the next best thing the famous kind of mule, commonly called the Missouri mule. A Missouri mule will go where no automobile in the land would dare to tread. He will haul you over those fifty-three clay hills or kick holes through them and go under. Nothing will discourage him. We use 'em on all our routes, and I know. You never have to stop to fix him.

"You don't have to take a monkey wrench and a kit of tools along. A good stout club is the only instrument you will need. There's no danger of his blowing up. Difficult roads only enthuse him to greater efforts. After colliding with a tree or fence or house the automobile is sent to the junk shop, while the mule is only better and stronger after such a collision. It's the thing he runs against that goes to the scrap pile. A mule cost more than an automobile, but he gives greater results. I have written you at length because [illegible] I have some feeling. And I know some men who are largely devoid of sentiment who have at least a dozen pieces of feeling concentrated by an intimate acquaintance with the Missouri mule."

The Cry of the Trusts.

"The decreased purchasing power and forced economy of more than half the people are having the effect of demonetizing the trust prosperity.

"There are strong indications that the [illegible] in business is coming and that wages instead of being increased will probably decrease. The price operations of Sept. 10 tell us that the National Metal Trades association [illegible] the wages of machinists all over the country 20 per cent when the wage agreements with the machinists expire Jan. 1. The cause given is 'force competition and diminution of business'."

With all this evidence of the necessity for legislation to curb the extortion of the thousands of trusts great and small, the Republican cry is to "stand pat" and leave well enough alone. That is the cry of the trusts, and not of the people.

Astray in the Catacombs.

A group of [illegible] English and American visitors had a most important experience in the catacombs recently, says the Paris correspondent of the New York Herald. They were proceeding with a guide in single file through a narrow tunnel. The guide [illegible] Those behind [illegible] circle [illegible]

REPUBLICAN PROSPERITY.

Optimism of Party Leaders Versus Pessimism of Facts.

The Hon. J. G. Cannon said the day the Republicans nominated him for speaker of the house, "The people never were so well and perfectly employed as now." That great Republican leader, Congressman Hepburn of Iowa, who when he is speaking will not brook interruption by any new member, said on Dec. 4, "Today every man in the United States who wants work finds employment in the great labor fields of the United States and at compensating wages."

How do the facts bear out these strong optimistic assertions? On Oct. 22 the Boston Transcript, a leading Republican paper, said:

"Organized labor is facing the greatest wage crisis since the panic of 1893. * * * It has been estimated that before the close of the year the big employing concerns of the country will have discharged nearly 1,000,000 men."

On Nov. 11 the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, the greatest journal of this class in this country, said:

"It would be folly to shut our eyes to the fact that industrial and in turn commercial depression are following right along in the wake of financial collapse. Mills are shutting down; mining is being restricted."

The National Labor Tribune of Pittsburg said Nov. 21:

"There are still more idle mills throughout the country than seemed possible during the flush times of a year or more ago. What is still more unpleasant to contemplate, a number of the shutdowns appear to be for good or at least for an indefinite time."

The International Mercantile agency, of which ex-Director of the Census Merriam is the head, said about Dec. 5:

"The week is characterized by further slackening industry. The wages of 200,000 industrial employees have been reduced 10 per cent or more, and preparations are making to effect a similar reduction with respect to [illegible] others in various lines after about Jan. 10."

As indicating the slackening in industry we may note the falling off in the production of pig iron. The Iron Age of Dec. 10 says that the production fell from an average of 1,900,000 tons a month for July, August and September to 1,674,000 tons for November and that "such a drop within the short space of two months is altogether unprecedented in the American iron industry." Yet it says that not only did the stock of unsold iron greatly increase during November, but that for the first week in December there was a still further falling off in production.

If, as has heretofore been supposed, the iron and steel industry is the barometer of business, then a great industrial storm will soon be upon us.

Of course those who choose to do so can accept the interested optimistic vaporings of their Republican statesmen and discard the disinterested warnings of our great trade and labor journals and of our financial and commercial authorities. This is a free country, and a man need not put a roof on his house if he does not think there will be any more rain. Time will tell who are right.

BYRON W. HOLT.

PRESIDENT A BOY AGAIN.

Roosevelt Goes Nutting With Party of Children and Plays Games.

President Roosevelt went nutting the other day with some old friends for companions and spent the afternoon in the Virginia woods six miles from Washington, says the New York World.

Immediately after luncheon Mr. Roosevelt bundled his three children into an hour's [illegible] quartet and Fitch and the four children of Commissioner of Corporations James R. Garfield into the White House surrey and headed for Dr. Rixey's country place. They reached there in an hour and, with the president leading the way, hurried off to where they had been told great quantities of chestnuts and hickory nuts were to be found. The supply was not as bountiful as was expected, but enough were found to fill all the pockets in the party.

The president climbed some of the trees and shook the nuts down, while the children scrambled for them. After they had secured all the nuts they wanted Mr. Roosevelt played children's games with them in the woods. It was after dark when the expedition got back to the White House.

Music and the Solar Plexus.

We print herewith a portion of an interesting communication which has been received from Mr. Adolf Weicker of New York, who is a cousin of Henry Weicker, president of the American [illegible] Mr. Weicker is one that would [illegible] disease in the [illegible]

MRS. SOFFEL NOT DAUNTED.

Bound to Be an Actress, and Damage Suits Are Threatened.

Connellsville, Pa., Jan. 26.—Despite the fact that she was put under bonds and prevented from appearing here in "A Daring Woman," Miss Kate Soffel left with her company for Cumberland, Md., where she intends to make another attempt to get on the stage as a real actress. From there she goes to Huntingdon, Pa., and then to Clearfield, but, as they are out in Pa[illegible] county, she and her managers do not foresee any difficulty.

Connellsville never was so excited over a happening as it was over the arrest of the two managers and the would-be actress. Stories got abroad that there were to be general suits for damages, and those who had taken part in the various proceedings were asking: "What is going to be done?"

Attorney Hicks very early made a statement, as did Attorney Brown, with Manager Louis Lesser, voicing their sentiments, that wholesale damage suits will be brought against the county detective, Alexander McBeth; against the district attorney, A. C. Jones, and also against the members of the various organizations, including the W. C. T. U., which, it is claimed, worked against the presentation of Mrs. Soffel on the stage.

"We are going to winter in Connellsville with Mrs. Soffel in the cast," is what Manager Louis Lesser said before he left, while his attorney, Mr. Brown, sat with him in a hotel.

"There will be suits for damages against a good many people around here," continued Manager Lesser. "The trouble caused on Tuesday last evening was one that my attorneys assure me no court would sanction, and I feel secure. We have plenty of money behind us and are going to show that this woman is an actress. There is nothing immoral in the play, and while we may have a fight when we get to Uniontown, I don't believe we will have trouble in any other town."

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Committee of Conference Favors Consolidation of Two Associations.

Albany, Jan. 27.—At the meeting of the State Medical society President Bristow in his inaugural address advocated the prohibition of the sale of toy pistols and drew attention of the alarming increase in the tetanus due to the reckless use of the popular Fourth of July plaything. He also advocated a more stringent law against the sale of carbolic acid, the cause of so many suicides. He favored the unification of the two state medical societies.

The committee on conference read a lengthy report on this latter matter which seeks to consolidate the medical society and the state medical association, and the convention voted unanimously and enthusiastically in favor of such unification.

[illegible] mended that the state tuberculosis hospital in the Adirondacks be completed as speedily as possible; that the state produce and distribute vaccine lymph as it now does diphtheric antitoxin, and that the physicians in every community urge the medical inspection of schools and the teaching of the scientific elements of control of infectious diseases.

President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale college addressed the members of the society in the senate chamber on the conflicting claims of general education and professional education.

ATTACKED STATION AGENT.

Three Men Beat and Robbed R. E. Whitman at Danvers.

Danvers, Mass., Jan. 27.—Three men who were attempting to rob the Danvers Port station of the Boston and Maine railroad beat Station Agent R. E. Whitman, who had discovered them until he was unconscious, robbed him of his watch and pocketbook and escaped. It is thought the burglars were members of a gang who Monday attempted to rob the postoffice at Rowley and got away after a running fight with citizens.

In all seven men have been arrested here, Frank Hayden being the best known. It is believed this is the gang which has participated in various holdups in this vicinity recently.

The police of Lynn have arrested Frank Hayden upon suspicion that he will be implicated in the attempted robbery at Danvers Port and Station Agent Whitman later identified him as one of those present in the station during the attack. Watchman Donovan of the Metropolitan Coal company's office in East Boston, who not long ago was the victim of an assault, also identified Hayden as one of his assailants.

Robber Secured $1,000 in Goods.

Punxsutawney, Pa., Jan. 26.—The vault in the Mahoning Supply company store at Adrian was blown open and about $1,000 in money, postage stamps and jewelry was secured by the burglars. It is believed the robbery was committed by tramps. D. H. McIntyre, president of the company stores in this vicinity, offers a reward of $500 for the capture and conviction of the [illegible] of the deed.

Relief for Steel Workers.

Pittsburg, Jan. 26.—To employes of the Carnegie Steel company and its many constituent concerns there was paid during the year $180,652.17 from the Andrew Carnegie relief fund. The statement of the disbursements of this philanthropy was posted Saturday. The amount covers $106,655 for accidents, $16,824 for deaths, $57,172 for pensions.

Arrests of Miners.

Shamokin, Pa., Jan. 27.—Deputy sheriffs are making arrests of miners here for the alleged violation of court injunctions. About 20 were taken [illegible] The strikers have been [illegible] the Philadelphia company [illegible] to continue the [illegible] Feb. 11th.

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